THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 202

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Czechs and Chaco Peace In Behalf of Civilians Searching for Tolerance

If It Can Work Over There—Czechoslovakia in Europe, like the Chaco region in South America, has been and is a testing ground for peace. Non-violent settlement of the Czechoslovakian dispute with the Sudeten German minority would lift Europe's darkest cloud. The new week opens with emphasis in Europe's capitals upon peaceful settlement, although the obstacles still appear tremendous.

Not so long ago, obstacles to a peaceful Chaco settlement also appeared tremendous. There were men who refused to admit defeat. Peace had her heroes more renowned than the heroes of war. A ruinous and needless jungle conflict is well on the way to settlement, provided the same qualities of conciliation that have succeeded to this point carry through to final triumph.

Europe's tension over Czechoslovakia involves interests intensely related to world peace. An explosion there would mean more than a resumption of Chaco warfare. Yet in both cases no interest of all concerned is paramount to the value of proving that conciliation can win out over a resort to armed conflict. Europe is seeking to find a way of conciliation that will not compromise the freedom of Czechoslovakia, while satisfying demands of Berlin and the Sudeten Germans. The Chaco accord is an encouraging proof when most needed. Conciliation on a right basis can work anywhere. It actually brings more benefits to both sides than the hostile gripping of unreconciled demands.

* * *

Some time humanity will rise to wipe clean the record of today's crude barbarities. At Paris, the World Assembly for Peace votes a resolution designed to lessen bombardment of civilian populations. Democratic nations are urged to withhold war materials when these are likely to be used against civilians. Relief and evacuation of civilians in menaced areas of Spain and China is sought. Anti-aircraft defenses complete the program. Yet bombings from the air only give vent to unsatisfied or misguided human motives. The deeper need is for healing of the causes of bombings. Every individual has his part to play. Where can we better start than in our own lives, and in our thought about other peoples and other nations, including just and tolerant actions toward them?

* * *

Lawyers of the United States heard Arthur V. Vanderbilt, president of the American Bar Association, appeal for perfecting of the processes of justice as a bulwark against intolerance. He sees the whole world dividing into two classes, "one believing that whatever is, is right, the other that whatever is, is wrong." Reason and common sense are seen as "in danger of being crushed between the upper and nether millstones of conservatism, so-called, and of liberalism, so-called." All of these terms, starting with intolerance, lend themselves to many interpretations. Systems of man-made laws, like system of man-made economics, tend to fall short of justice. The bumper wheat crop of this year has yet to be handled in a way to make its golden bounty pour into the darkened corners of poverty. Men are seeking higher standards where tolerance is natural because the abrasive frictions of conflicting opinion yield to a recognition of the common interests of all men.

* * *

As if to document Mr. Vanderbilt's statement that intolerance "stalks the globe," Palestine's Jewish-Arab controversy bursts into a bombing in the crowded Arab market at Haifa. The toll of 39 Arabs killed and between 50 and 60 wounded is called the most costly in recent Palestine clashes. There were explosive hatreds, too, when a Nazarene walked the same hills. Yet his inner peace endured because it was grounded in standards higher than the divisions of human opinion and of turbulent human emotions. His peace is possible for all men today, individually and socially.

* * *

Three women tourists in New Mexico, and four German mountain climbers, have stories to tell of wanderings while the world believed them lost. The women emerged after four days with only a few leaves, dried berries, twigs, and flowers to eat. They vowed never again to try side trips without making better use of maps. The Germans conquered Mount Eiger in Switzerland after observers had lost view of them in swirls of snow and fog.

* * *

The third-term issue is simmering in Washington, and several close advisers of President Roosevelt are recalled as on record in 1928 against the third term in general. Whether this general stand can stand up against the mounting third-term talk is another thing. The President is also on record as expecting to be home in Hyde Park and "having the time of my life" on Jan. 20, 1941, when a new President takes over. He is still saying nothing about the third term as he fishes off South America.

O'Daniel Sweep in Texas; New Dealers Are Mired

'Hillbilly,' with Ten Commandments and Golden Rule as platform, leads in gubernatorial race—Maverick, Sanders and McFarlane appear to be defeated in nomination campaign for Congress.

DALLAS, Texas, July 25 (AP)—W. Lee O'Daniel, the novice politician who smashed Texas political precedent, today assured his public he would be a "regular fellow" as Governor and scoffed at the possibility of a dictatorship.

Mired indirectly in the O'Daniel landslide were two potent members of Congress, Maury Maverick and Morgan G. Sanders, who was eventually slated for chairmanship of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee.

Latest Texas Election Bureau returns gave Mr. O'Daniel 403,582 votes, a clear majority of 17,963 over 11 opponents.

Ability to Co-operate

The radio flour salesman, who mounted a sound truck with a hillbilly band and struck out after "those professional politicians" long after seasoned foes had started stumping the hinterlands, commented:

"The secret of success in business is ability to co-operate. I think principles of business can be applied to government. I have no idea of being a dictator. I expect to get along well with Legislature.

Paul J. Kilday, San Antonio attorney backed by Mayor C. K. Quin's political machine, whipped Representative Maverick, New Deal mainstay, by 589 votes. Quickly came reports that Mr. Maverick would demand an investigation and recount.

Gossett in Lead

Mr. O'Daniel and Mr. Kilday campaigned on pension issues. So did Lindley Beckworth, a State Representative, to crush Representative Sanders. Mr. Beckworth shouted promises to work for pension increases; declared his loyalty to President Roosevelt. Trailing him was Judge Brady Gentry. Two hundred votes back, was Mr. Sanders.

Ed Gossett, another old-age pensions advocate, led Representative McFarlane, who recently got a warm greeting from President Roosevelt in Texas. Mr. Gossett al-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Strong French Ties Hailed By Britain's War Secretary

PARIS, July 25 (AP)—Leslie Hore-Belisha, British War Secretary, said today that France and Great Britain now are united under "what seems to be one general staff and one flag."

He ended a series of military and political conferences with a meeting with Premier Edouard Daladier and declared shortly before his departure for London:

"It looks as though the two general staffs are as one. The French Tricolor and the British Union Jack seem as one flag."

Mr. Hore-Belisha declined to disclose the exact nature of the conversations he had during the week with M. Daladier, Minister of Justice Paul Reynaud, and Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, Chief of General Staff, both in Amiens and Paris, except to say they were "general discussions with our colleagues."

Informed sources, however, said they followed the lines of conversations between Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, and Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, during last week's state visit to France of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

During that visit the unity of Anglo-French relations was affirmed by both sides.

M. Bonnet at a political meeting in Sarlat meanwhile emphasized close collaboration between the two democracies as essential for "maintenance of peace."

"Never has the Anglo-French entente been so necessary," the Foreign Minister told his audience.

"Never has it been so close. As both King George and President Lebrun said, it is impossible to recall a period when relations have been more intimate."

Vice-Premier Camille Chautemps, who spoke before M. Bonnet, said the British royal visit to France must be considered "an historical event of considerable significance.

"It not only tightened the bonds of solidarity between the two countries but showed to the eyes of the world the reality and strength of our relations."

He asserted Britain and Italy never reached an understanding on what was meant by the "Spanish settlement" which he made a prior condition to operation of the agreement.

The Prime Minister said there had been "confidential exchanges of views" between the two Governments on the question, but, he added, "I never committed myself to a complete or even partial definition of the phrase."

Hard-pressed by Labor questioners for an answer whether "during the recess the Prime Minister will be at liberty to implement the agreement by putting his own interpretations on the phrase," Mr. Chamberlain said "there is no change in the situation."

Czechs and Sudetens agree to go slowly on issues: Page 5.

Commons' Final Week

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—The House of Commons met today for the last week of the parliamentary session in an atmosphere of watchful preoccupation with the situation in Central Europe.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain refused to disclose his plans about putting the Anglo-Italian pact into force.

$500,000 for Flood Repairs Put Up to Bay State Senate

A plan to appropriate $500,000 to repair local and State highways damaged in Massachusetts last week by heavy rains and overflowing rivers was endorsed today by a caucus of Republican Senators.

The emergency repair plan was placed before the Senators by State Representative John W. Lasell (R), of Northbridge, as the Upper House prepared to meet later in the day for its first formal session in more than a week.

The caucus voted to have the plan introduced in the Senate as an amendment to the $5,500,000 local highway bill, adopted last Thursday by the House of Representatives, after William F. Callahan, State Public Works Commissioner, announced that more than $200,000 damage had been done to State highways alone by the rains, according to a preliminary survey, and that the ultimate total may be found to be higher.

Hurley Plan Opposed

At the same time, the G. O. P. Senators voted against Gov. Charles F. Hurley's $10,000,000 unemployment relief bond issue, despite appeals over the week end by labor leaders in behalf of such a bond issue, and prepared to defeat any Democratic move to resurrect the bond proposal or the Hurley-John F. Gatelee plan for diversion of $5,500,000 from the State highway fund to general budget purposes. Mr. Gatelee is president of the State Federation of Labor.

The bill adopted by the House last week and now before the Senate is intended to accomplish the same purpose as the Hurley-Gatelee plan, but without any diversion from the gasoline tax fund. It would appropriate the $5,500,000 to the cities and towns for use upon the highways, and would prevent reduction of the State tax by $5,500,000, as desired by Mr. Hurley.

The bill is scheduled to come before the Senate this afternoon. According to the plan adopted at the G. O. P. caucus, the measure will be amended by taking $500,000 of the $5,500,000 and appropriating it to the State Highway Department, instead of to the cities and towns, for emergency repair work due to the rains. It will then be referred to the Ways and Means Committee for clarification of language and be reported to the floor for action by the Senate.

Preliminary Survey

The preliminary survey of damage to State highways, made public by Commissioner Callahan, follows:

Dist. 1	Parts of Berkshire, Hamden and Hampshire Counties	$20,000
" 2	Franklin, Hamden and Hampshire Counties	15,000
" 3	Worcester and Middlesex Counties	50,000
" 4	Middlesex and Suffolk Counties	50,000
" 5	Essex and Suffolk Counties	30,000
" 6	Norfolk, Suffolk and Bristol Counties	25,000
" 7	Plymouth County	10,000

While Senate action was pending, Governor Hurley remained at Nantucket, where he is vacationing for a few days, awaiting legislative disposal of his newest unemployment relief program.

At the same time, numerous Sen-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

President Sees the World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—President Roosevelt will have traveled 135,000 miles since becoming Chief Executive when he returns from his present trip, it is estimated. This is an all-time nigh record, closest to it being President Taft. In only four years, Mr. Taft covered 115,000 miles. The present is Mr. Roosevelt's third absence from American territory, the earlier absences being the 1934 trip to Hawaii, and in 1936 when he went to South America.

In Mr. Roosevelt's first four years in office he averaged 106 days a year away from Washington, a large part of this time including visits to his Hyde Park home and Warm Springs, Ga. New communication facilities keep him constantly in touch with Washington wherever he is.

An American President gets a $25,000-a-year travel and entertainment allowance in addition to a $75,000 salary.

On The Editorial Page Today

Read what our readers think about swing music.

The authoritative series of articles on "Swing—For and Against" which recently appeared in this paper, has drawn comments from a wide area.

Because of the interest in that series, attention is also directed to a new series on the more serious side of music, "Composers of Today," which will appear Aug. 1 to 6.

AFL Charges NLRB Aids CIO

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—The American Federation of Labor charged here that the National Labor Relations Board is fostering the Lewis-dominated C. I. O., following publication of figures last week showing that C. I. O. was a victor in most Board elections.

Of 966 elections sponsored by the Board, national labor unions were victorious in about 75 per cent, with the C. I. O. getting about 47 per cent and the A. F. of L. about 26 per cent. Of the 966 contests only 208 involved rivalry between C. I. O. and A. F. of L., and in these the C. I. O. was victorious in almost 75 per cent.

Under the heading "Shall Government Control Unionism?" the A. F. of L. in its official organ, American Federationist, declares that the Labor Board is promoting the rival C. I. O. The Board, it says, "has given an insurgent group (the C. I. O.) the rights of belligerents—a privilege accorded in international affairs only after careful deliberation and full consideration of its grave consequences."

Auto union officials go on trial: Page 3.

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U.S. Focuses Canada Drive On Monopolies

Ottawa's Special Agency Has Considered Some 500 Complaints

Probes to Come

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the Congressional monopoly inquiry under way, and the Department of Justice filing civil suit against alleged trusts in the $2,000,000,000 motion picture industry, interest again centers on methods used in the United States and other countries to regulate large-scale businesses and general competitive practices.

In Canada both the criminal law and a special Federal administrative body operate to control monopolies in an attempt to give smaller units some opportunity to continue their "legitimate" competition. The present administrative agency has existed since 1923.

Today it looks back to a record in which it has considered some 500 complaints, and conducted some 18 full-dress inquiries. The more important of these major examinations between 1925 and 1937 have concerned marketing of fruits and vegetables in western Canada and Ontario, and potatoes in New Brunswick; the drug vendors—Proprietary Articles Trade Association; plumbing and building supplies, motion picture distributors, radio tubes and sets, fruit baskets and boxes, bread baking, tobacco buying from domestic growers, and anthracite importations.

Inquiry Results

Combines were found to exist in 12 cases. Prosecutions, instituted in five cases, were successfully concluded in all but one. The Drug Association wound up before criminal proceedings were begun against it. The others presumably did the same except where the provincial authorities, charged with the local prosecutions, failed to take action, and thus permitted the combine to continue.

Since 1923 the Government has collected a total of $316,400 in fines. Administrative costs are estimated at approximately $500,000, or less than $50,000 a year.

Such activity by the Federal au-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Studying China's Problems

Wide World

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek Is Interviewed

Members of the International Student Delegation Are Shown at an Interview With General Chiang at His Home Near Hankow. Mme. Chiang, Seated Next to Her Husband, Acts as Interpreter

China: U. S. Embassy to Move Again

Spokesmen are chosen for political council as step in program for more popular representation.

SHANGHAI (AP)—An articulate minority of China's 400,000,000, struggling to obtain more democratic popular representation in the Republic's affairs, now are choosing spokesmen to make up the People's Political Council.

The Council, admittedly a makeshift to be called into existence during the remainder of the Chinese-Japanese hostilities, is the first step toward the popularly-elected National Assembly whose organization was postponed as a result of the war.

The People's Political Council will not be a law-making body, but will function in an advisory capacity. Government policies must, in the end, be instituted by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

When the war started July 7, 1937, the Chinese people—or that minority which had achieved an idea of popular government—was preparing to elect delegates for the National Assembly.

National Assembly

The National Assembly, slated to meet in Nanking last November, had one duty—adoption of a new and permanent constitution.

Fighting for its existence, the Nationalist Government postponed the Assembly session and soon afterward Nanking was occupied by the Japanese. The former capital now is the seat of a new Government, dominated by the Japanese.

During the year in which Chinese troops have fallen back slowly before the Japanese, the Government of the Republic has been in the hands of the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, headed by General Chiang as Director-General under the Provisional Constitution of 1931.

Since it was impossible to hold a popular election, the Emergency National Congress of the Kuomintang at Hankow issued a manifesto in March declaring that "the Government should set up an organ for participation by the people in public affairs, whereby the services of all persons of outstanding virtues and of great wisdom may be utilized in the formulation of state policies."

Election Methods

The council will have 150 members. Eighty-eight members will be elected from among "people of good standing" who have served in Government offices or private organizations for more than three years in various provinces and municipalities.

Fifty more will be selected from prominent persons who have served for more than three years in important cultural and economic organizations. Six more will be selected from Mongolia and Tibet and six others from Chinese abroad.

All provincial and municipal candidates will be nominated at joint conferences of various Government and Kuomintang branches.

The Supreme National Defense Council, the Nation's highest governing body, will nominate candidates from those provinces and municipalities under Japanese military occupation, as well as those to represent the cultural and economic organizations.

From 300 candidates named, the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang will select the 150 members of the Council.

Russo-Japanese War Talk Is Discounted

By the Associated Press

Moscow, July 25

Soviet Russia, despite recent Siberian-Manchukuoan frontier incidents, in the most recent of which Japanese-Manchukuoan soldiers were reported to have failed in an attempt to occupy an island in the Ussuri River, views the possibility of Russo-Japanese war as a diminishing threat.

The Government newspaper Izvestia charged Japanese militarists with manufacturing the incidents but echoed the general Russian belief that the possibility of war had declined.

"The Japanese militarists have their mouths full of China," Izvestia said.

Japanese moves at Hankow speed plans for evacuation of government offices and civilians.

The News

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—U. S. Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson has received permission from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to move himself and his staff 1,000 miles up the Yangtze River to Chungking, and it is understood that the change will be made within a week or two.

The Japanese are advancing very gradually on Hankow, against Chinese contesting every foot of the way.

The Embassy's move will be its second within less than a year. Last November it shifted from Nanking to Hankow, shortly before the Japanese occupied the Chinese capital.

Chungking is the head of the Yangtze for foreign navigation. An American gunboat is maintained there most of the year. It is without a railroad, but has an airport. The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey has a plant there.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Precautionary steps taken at Hankow in the form of removal both of National Government offices and civilian population show a cool recognition of the fact that the mid-Yangtze port may be occupied by Japanese forces within a comparatively short time and that in any event the apparently impending struggle should not be complicated by the embarrassing presence of noncombatants in an area rapidly becoming a great fort.

The situation is filled with uncertainties, of necessity. No one can forecast the extent or rapidity of the Japanese presure upon this area. But there is a wholesome attitude manifest, both in the preparation for the worst and in the avoidance of any sort of panic conditions. Lessons of the past have been well learned, and what applies to these precautionary steps will probably be found to apply in equal measure to the Chinese military resistance so long planned and evidently well provided for.

New Lines of Communications

Essentially the fate of Hankow comes down far more to a political than a military matter.

A few months ago, occupation of Hankow by the Japanese might have meant a serious military blow to China because of the virtual stoppage of communications with the outside world which would have

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

City Sets Up Consumer Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Establishment of the Consumers' Council, the function of which will be to advise the Regina City Council on all matters affecting the interest of the consumer, has been effected in Regina.

This Council, the fruit of an idea of Mayor A. C. Ellison of Regina, is believed to be the first of its kind in Canada.

The Council consists of 10 representatives: the Mayor, two Regina Aldermen, and one from each of the following: the Public School Board, the Separate School Board, the Regina Local Council of Women, the Regina Trades and Labor Council, the Regina Co-operative Association, the Ukrainian Co-operative Association and the Regina Board of Trade.

The object of the Council is to protect the consumer from exploitation from combines and monopolies or other agencies, and to keep the City Council advised of any price-fixing operations or other activities which threaten the best interest of the consuming public.

At the present time, Mayor Ellison said, there is a great tendency toward government control and price-fixing and too often the only parties considered are producers and distributors. Too frequently, he said, the consumer is not considered nor is his case placed before those exercising control.

Drive on Bomb Outrages On

PARIS, July 25 (AP)—The World Assembly for Peace voted yesterday to open a world-wide campaign to halt the bombing of unfortified cities and to bring relief to victims living in bombarded areas in Spain and China.

The movement would take three forms under a resolution passed by the Assembly meeting as the "conference on the bombardment of open cities and action for peace," at which Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, winner of the 1937 Nobel Peace Prize, was a President.

The convention proposed:

1. To induce democratic nations to halt the furnishing of war materials which might be used by "aggressor nations" against civilian populations.

2. Evacuation of menaced areas in Spain and China, together with the dispatch by boat and train of relief materials to those two countries; and

3. Organization of anti-aircraft defenses including guns, sirens and shelters for civilians menaced by air attack.

Pickaback Plane Goes Back

BOUCHERVILLE, Quebec, July 25 (Canadian Press)—The British pickaback plane Mercury landed at 9:26 a. m., E. S. T., and took off from the St. Lawrence River at 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., today for Botwood, Newfoundland, on the second leg of her return trip from Port Washington, N. Y., to Ireland.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., July 25—Great Britain's pickaback seaplane, the four-motored Mercury, was winging homeward today under the command of Pilot Capt. Donald C. T. Bennett and Albert J. Coster, radio engineer.

Even though the high-winged monoplane, which only July 21 arrived here after a one-stop flight from Foynes, Ireland, had no parent ship to aid in the launching, it glided easily from the waters of Manhasset Bay at 8:28 a. m. and moved northward to Canada.

The route of the Mercury for the return trip lies by way of Botwood, Newfoundland, the Azores, and Lisbon to Southampton, England, home base of British Imperial Airways. Since the voyage will be made in short hops, the Mercury has no need of its huge parent, the flying boat Maia, to aid in taking off from the water.

After arriving in England from its first round-trip test flight, the Mercury is scheduled to make a second voyage about Aug. 15 and a third in October. All three trips are part of a survey program by which the British air lines hope to open transatlantic passenger routes.

With the British airplane gone, Port Washington became a center of German flying operations as the seaplane Nordmeer, which arrived here July 22 was prepared for an eastward return flight across the Atlantic, and a sister ship, the Nordwind, was reported due in early afternoon. The latter was catapulted from the parent steamer Schwabenland yesterday. The Nordmeer is to be catapulted tonight from the parent ship Friesenland, in Lond Island Sound, as part of Deutsche Lufthansa's test flight program.

Third Term: How Senators Voted in 1928

Barkley and Nine Other New Dealers Opposed at That Time

What of Today?

Garner and Logan Listed as Foes of Move to Break Precedent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—Half a dozen ardent New Dealers are now officially on record against a third term.

Their declaration came, not in recent weeks with talk of Mr. Roosevelt's potential candidacy, but from days in 1928 when an anti-third term resolution was introduced and passed in the Senate directed against a conservative Republican — Calvin Coolidge.

The precedent at that time makes it almost certain that a similar resolution against a third term will be introduced in Congress next winter if Mr. Roosevelt has not then declared himself. There seems no escape from a vigorous and serious debate on the matter. What Progressives who formerly opposed a third term for Mr. Coolidge will say about a third term for Mr. Roosevelt remains to be seen.

La Follette Resolution

Ten years ago, when it seemed for a while that Mr. Coolidge might be a candidate once more, Senator Robert La Follette, now a Progressive, but then listed as a Republican, introduced a resolution declaring it to be "the sense of the Senate that the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from the presidential office after their second term has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our Republican system of Government," and added that any departure from it would be "unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

Senator La Follette has been recently one of Mr. Roosevelt's strong supporters, although his brother heads a third party movement in Wisconsin. The resolution was adopted 56 to 26.

Of men now sitting in the Senate, those who supported the resolution included nine present Administration supporters on the Democratic side of the Senate, including Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority floor leader. Others in the group were Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona, Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, Carl Hayden of Arizona, Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia, Key Pittman of Nevada, Morris Sheppard of Texas, Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, and Robert F. Wagner of New York.

Other Democratic Vote

Besides them, the following conservative Democrats backed the resolution:

Peter S. Gerry of Rhode Island, Carter Glass of Virginia, Pat Harrison of Mississipi, William H. King of Utah, Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, and Millard E. Tydings of Maryland.

Progressive Republicans supported the resolution, including William E. Borah of Idaho, Arthur Capper of Kansas, Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota, Hiram W. Johnson of California, Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, and George W. Norris of Nebraska.

Present Day Opponents

Senator M. M. Logan, (D) of Kentucky, a strong Roosevelt supporter has publicly announced his opposition to the idea. It is known that Vice-President Garner would resist the idea, and would break with Mr. Roosevelt on the point. If the latter runs he will have to have some other candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. Roosevelt has only made two utterances on the subject. In a magazine article, George Creel quoted him as saying:

"On Jan. 20, 1941, when a new President takes over, I will be in Hyde Park having the time of my life."

At the Democratic Victory Dinner last year, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"My great ambition on January 20, 1941, is to turn over the desk and chair in the White House to my successor, whoever he may be, with the assurance that I am at the same time turning over to him as President a nation intact. I do not want to leave it to my successor in the condition in which Buchanan left it to Lincoln."

In the Boston Section:

Corrigan cables he will come to Boston as guest of city.

Weatherman says more rain is due middle of week.

Watt refuses to run for Governor.

Christmas toys exhibited at Parker House.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Liberal Old-Age Payments Draw Many to California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Desirable living conditions and liberality in the amount of individual old-age payments in California compared with other states . . . would appear to be factors conducive to the development of a certain amount of interstate migration for the purpose of establishing age assistance residence."

This is a principal finding of the first "Study in Government," by the new Bureau of Governmental Research at the University of California at Los Angeles. "Public Relief Administration in Los Angeles County" was the title of the investigation, which begged off making any recommendations. Prof. Frank Stewart, bureau chief and head of the Department of Political Science, in the foreword of the study, outlined the three functions of the Bureau: to maintain a collection of current publications relating to "public administration and local government"; to provide facilities for specialized study by "major" and graduate students and by members of the faculty; and to conduct studies of governmental "functions of particular interest to southern California and co-operating with public officials in solving their administrative problems."

The actual study was conducted by George W. Bemis of the department faculty, who attributed the lack of recommendations to the "consequence" of the necessity "to emphasize relationships and to avoid an extensive discussion of specialized problems" in presenting a "general overview."

The study summarized the history of the distribution of relief funds, concentrating on the abnormal problem of the past seven years, and on the unprecedented administrative machinery established in the past five years.

Characteristics of the present machinery were found to be:

1. The County spends about half its yield from taxes on relief for unemployables, supplementing the subventions from the State for administering aid to the blind, aged, and dependent children.

2. The SRA in March had a load of 27,866 cases, with 3,526 employed on State and locally sponsored projects. The remainder are "composed very largely" of "B" and "C" classifications who are capable of light labor only or white-collar occupations, with the notable exception of some 5,000 aliens ineligible for Federal relief.

The degree to which those now employed represent the maximum of relief clients who are actually employable is "problematical," because a complete occupational analysis of the case load has never been made.

It would appear that approximately 10 per cent of the total number of individuals aided should be capable of employment if provided with proper vocational training, and that some 15 per cent should be capable of "sheltered employment," according to a partial survey.

"With liberal allowances made for a wide margin of error, the fact remains that a large group of employable people are receiving the dole as the only available form of public relief. In order to increase the employment of light labor and white-collar workers now on its rolls, the SRA has announced a new policy of granting assistance to cities and counties in meeting sponsors' contributions to WPA projects of this type."

3. Federal agencies, principally the WPA, co-operate with the SRA. The WPA here hit a high of 82,500 cases in February, and leveled out to 33,000 cases this March, after a low of 31,500 in October, last.

Rivers in Texas Are Rising Again

SAN SABA, Texas, July 25 (AP)—Heavy rains brought new flood threats today to the southwest Texas hill country, sending fresh rises down swollen streams that had started to subside.

The San Saba River, which dropped to 31 feet yesterday after reaching a record height of 45 feet Saturday, rose rapidly here this morning after rainfall of 4.4 inches.

With one-third of the town under water, the rain continued. More than 14 inches have fallen since last Tuesday.

Brady and Menard, wool centers which were flooded Saturday, also reported heavy downpours last night.

An early estimate placed damage at $2,000,000.

Ship Fails to Stop At Pitcairn Island

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Andrew Young, British Government Secretary on lonely Pitcairn Island in the South Pacific, reported over the shortwave radio today that a freighter which usually stops at the island had passed today.

Mr. Young and Richard Edgar Christian, Chief Magistrate on the Island, spoke with Mrs. Dorothy Hall of Springfield Gardens, Queens, operator of Amateur Station W21XY, and her guest, Mrs. Emily McCoy of Bridgeport, Conn.

"We had been waiting for the ship all day," Mr. Young said. "It comes from New Zealand and it invariably has stopped here for trading. Since May 27 we've had no new fresh supplies. We thought the ship would stop, but the captain was probably afraid of those typhoid rumors."

There are 215 persons on the Island, all but three descendants of the men who, under Fletcher Christian, settled there after mutinying on H. M. S. Bounty a century and a half ago.

Winship Escapes Assassin's Fire

PONCE, Puerto Rico, July 25 (AP)—At least 20 persons were injured, some seriously, today in an exchange of shots which followed an unsuccessful attempt to kill Maj.-Gen. Blanton Winship, Governor of Puerto Rico.

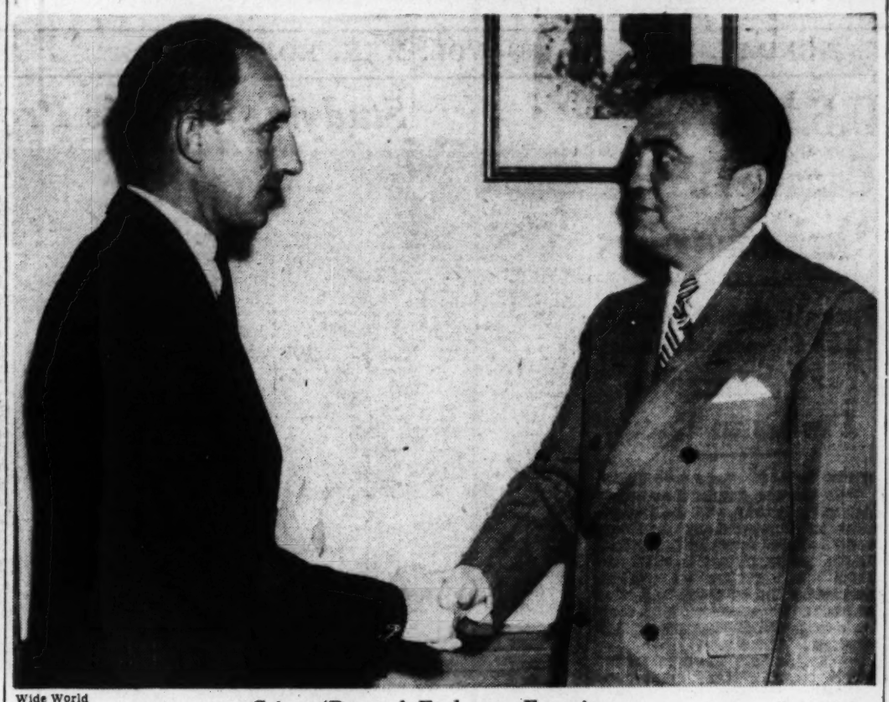
Rioting broke out while the streets were choked with crowds watching a parade.

Governor Winship was fired on as he stood in the reviewing stand with other executives of the Island Government. He remained in the stand and the parade continued.

Several suspects were held. Others escaped but detectives said they knew who the rioters were.

Senator P. J. Seralles, who was standing in the reviewing box near Governor Winship, was struck in the arm and slightly injured.

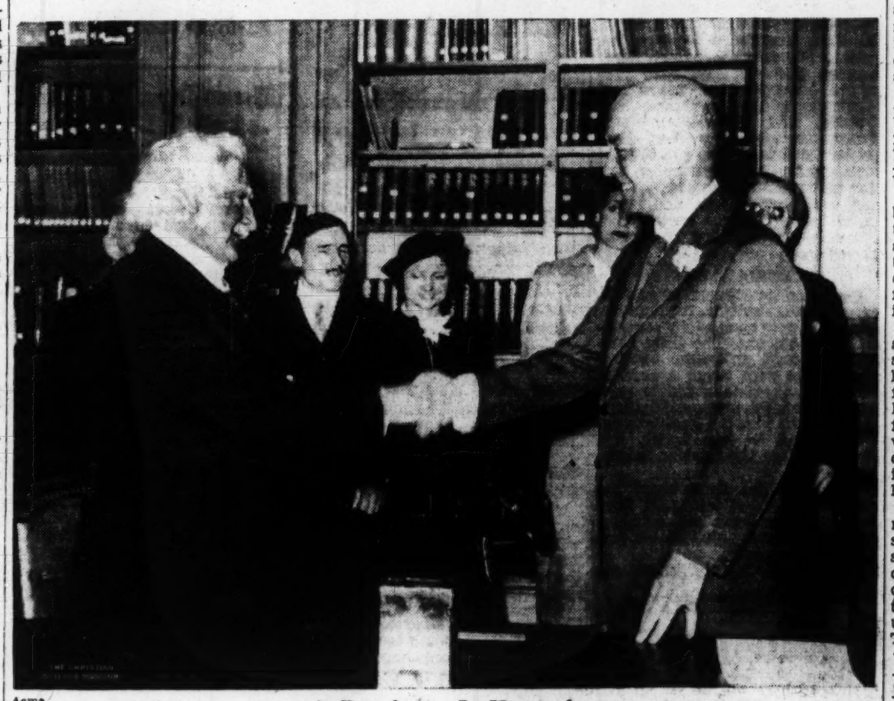
The Camera Views the News



Wide World

Crime 'Busters' Exchange Experiences

A veteran of 25 years' service in Scotland Yard, Detective Inspector Henry A. Leslie (Left) Receives the congratulations of J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, on the former's graduation from the Bureau's "National Police Academy." A representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been studying the methods used at Scotland Yard for the past year.



Acme

A Benefactor Is Honored

William C. Bullitt, right, United States Ambassador to France, congratulates William Nelson Cromwell, left, American lawyer, after Mr. Cromwell had been presented with a gold medal in recognition of his services to the blind. The ceremony took place in the Wallace Memorial Library at the Embassy in Paris, with many representatives of those aided in attendance.

Justice: Keynote of Bar Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25—Woven tightly into the program of the annual convention of the American Bar Association, which opened here today, is a significant theme, more noticeable perhaps, because of its contrast with what appears to be a confusing variety of subjects and activities; "Administration of justice, rather than just practice of the law."

This constant movement of the bar toward a broader field, away from the mere professional and technical aspects of law has marked recent bar meetings. This year the practical application of the law, considered, perhaps, not always in laymen's terms, but in such a way as to have a meaning in the life of the nation, is given even more attention.

The program, consisting of general sessions, sectional meetings, open committee forums, and special institutes, presents an almost bewildering choice for those attending. But, in the words of an editorial writer in the June issue of the American Bar Association Journal, "It is only by this multifarious concreteness that the real meaning of the words 'administration of justice' can be brought down from the cloudy generality in which they exist for most people and given real and significant content." Members of the bar point out that it is only by dealing with the many concrete proposals which call attention to real or supposed defects that administration of justice can be improved.

In his presidential address this morning Arthur T. Vanderbilt revealed something of this realization among the profession of its basic reason for existence, its responsibility. He said, referring to recommendations of the section of judicial administration:

"But no set of recommendations, however wise, will avail unless both judges and lawyers constantly remember that the courts exist not for judges and lawyers but for the benefit of litigants and of the public."

Mr. Vanderbilt sees the responsibility of the lawyer going even further than that concerned with law administration itself, to the maintenance of a governmental system, of which administration of justice, free from restriction by other forces, is a part.

"We must recognize the fact," he said, "that all the unreasoning destructive forces that wrought such havoc to the courts and to the profession a century ago are again at large, some of them in aggravated form. If democracy is to survive, and with it law and liberty, it will be because our people have faith in the integrity of our courts, from the highest to the lowest."

While the meeting this year will not find attention centered on the so-called Supreme Court packing issue, as last year, interest in the independence of the judiciary, as evidenced by Mr. Vanderbilt's reference to the work of the bar in this controversy last year, has not waned. The court-packing issue served, many feel, only to stir the profession to a new alertness against any encroachment by the administrative branch of the Government.

If any one subject before the convention leads to heated controversy it is felt certain that it will come out of those matters dealing with the position of the judiciary in Government.

Discussing the "abdication of legislative power," Mr. Vanderbilt said further along this line:

"In a period of transition, of shifting standards, how are we to prevent abdication of the legislature, as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, to the Executive arm? The tendency in this direction has been progressing, particularly in the national Government, at an alarming pace. If unabated, it is not impossible to imagine that time will come when the Chief Executive will be primarily engaged in formulating legislative policy, and the Legislature in attending to matters of patronage."

Warns of Intolerance

Mr. Vanderbilt called upon the nation's lawyers to perfect the processes of justice as a bulwark against intolerance which "stalks the globe."

"We have reached the point where suggestions for concentrating one's opponents in Alaska are seriously advocated in open court by men claiming to carry the banner of democracy," Mr. Vanderbilt said.

Presumably he referred to the recent testimony of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, although he did not name the New Jersey mayor.

"Intolerance stalks the globe," Mr. Vanderbilt continued. "The entire world seems to be dividing into two classes, one believing that whatever is, is right, the other that whatever is, is wrong.

"Reason and common sense seem to be in danger of being crushed between the upper and nether millstones of conservatism, so-called, and of liberalism, so-called. Some leaders in public life seem to be unable to distinguish between freedom of speech, freedom of the press and the right of lawful assembly on the one side and treason to Government on the other."

Mr. Vanderbilt's address followed presentation of two memorials, one to the late Frank B. Kellogg, by Silas H. Strawn, and one to the late Newton D. Baker, by W. Calvin Chesnut.

Other high lights of the first day include addresses by Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed, of the United States Supreme Court; Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney General; and Judge William H. Grimball of the Circuit Court at Charleston, S. C. The subjects of these talks cover the field of the judiciary, geographically, professionally, and in a sense, socially. Justice Reed titled his talk "The Bar and the Nation," Mr. Cummings, "Reforming Procedure," and Judge Grimball, "Riding the South Carolina Circuits."

British Judge to Speak

Also giving distinction and breadth to the program will be the address Wednesday evening by Lord MacMillan, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, of England. It is remembered that Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School said of Lord MacMillan in Cincinnati in March: "Lord MacMillan is in some ways the most distinguished of all present English judges, and, like most famous Englishmen, he is a Scotsman."

Another member of the United States Supreme Court, Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts, is to speak Thursday evening at the annual dinner.

Canada is represented this year by E. H. Coleman, Undersecretary of State for the Dominion, official delegate of the Canadian Bar Association, and Leonard W. Brockington, K. C., of Winnipeg, a speaker who will be remembered for his eloquence at the Boston meeting in 1936.

Lectures giving a definite intellectual stimulus and positive practical application are promised in the sectional programs, while reports of various committees, among them that on "Co-operation Between the Press, Radio, and Bar," are expected to provide material for interesting discussions in the assembly sessions.

Woman Judge Urged For Supreme Court

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, Ohio

The National Association of Women Lawyers adopted a resolution July 24 urging the appointment of Judge Florence E. Allen, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, to the United States Supreme Court.

The resolution termed the Ohio judge "a woman superbly qualified, and who has demonstrated her fitness to serve as judge in all our courts."

Her appointment was urged because "this country is a democracy that prides itself on being a country of laws, and not of men, and such appointment would be a fitting proof of the stability and value of democracy, and would serve as an encouragement not only to women and liberals here but all over the world."

Lawyers and the Public

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25 (AP)—Lawyers arriving here for sessions of the American Bar Association and affiliated organizations were served yesterday with a "bill of particulars" entitled: "What the Public Thinks of You."

"First," said Paul Bellamy, editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, in an address before the Junior Bar Conference, "the public thinks that you give yourselves too many airs and pretend to a knowledge of ultimate truth which you do not possess.

"Second," he continued, "the public thinks you take a month to do a job which could be finished, with reasonable diligence, in a day."

The other counts in the "bill":

"The public thinks that the court and the lawyers co-operate to make a game, or at least a test of wits, out of what should be a solemn process to arrive at justice:

"The public thinks you charge too much for your services."

The Junior Bar Conference, convening one day before the senior organization opens its meetings, was welcomed by James R. Garfield, son of the late President. Mr. Garfield said "the wise balance of legislative, executive and judicial powers must be preserved."

President Crosses Equator Twice In One Day on Way to the Galapagos

ABOARD CRUISER HOUSTON, in Galapagos Archipelago, July 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt crosses the equator twice today in order to reach Albemarle Island of the Galapagos Group, and to provide an occasion for traditional shipboard equator-crossing ceremonies.

The cruiser Houston, bearing the presidential party on a fishing trip, anchored south of the equator last night in Sullivan Bay, James Island, one of the smaller isles of the Archipelago.

The President Saturday exchanged wireless felicitations with Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden, who, homeward bound after concluding a visit to the United States, sent a message of thanks to the President.

"At the moment of leaving the hospitable shore of the United States," said Gustaf Adolf's message, "I take the opportunity once more to express to you, Mr. President, my deep-felt gratitude for this cordial reception which has been accorded to me, the Crown Princess and my son.

"Quite particularly I want to thank you and Mrs. Roosevelt for the extreme kindness you personally have shown us. I shall never forget your courteous visit to me when I was still confined to bed. And my wife will always cherish the memory of the visit to your charming home."

President Roosevelt replied:

"From my ship in the Pacific to your ship in the Atlantic, I send to you, the Crown Princess and Prince Bertil, my most cordial wishes for a safe voyage home and my most sincere thanks for your visit.

"Please convey to your distinguished father my warm personal regards."

The Houston reached Tower Island, first of the Galapagos Group, at 9:05 a. m. (ship time) yesterday, and anchored at the entrance to Darwin Bay. The presidential party and the ship's officers and men attended church services conducted by Chaplain H. R. Trump.

Within an hour, the Houston was under way again. It crossed the equator at 12:53 p. m. and anchored at James Island, 60 miles from Tower Island.

As the Cruiser moved through the languid waters of Ecuador's fabled archipelago, the President heard from Prof. Waldo L. Schmitt of the Smithsonian Institution, some facts about the islands.

Professor Schmitt, a member of Mr. Roosevelt's party, said the wholly volcanic nature of the islands, and the eccentric plant and animal life found on them, have caused them to be visited by more natural scientific expeditions than probably any other area of similar size in the world.

Nebraska Jobless Find Aid in Aiding Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—Self-help co-operatives, formed by unemployed men and women in three Nebraska cities during the last five years, are proving today that jobless people with ability and a desire to work can, under wise leadership, greatly improve their condition without waiting for business to pick up or for some government agency to give them a lift.

A Congregational minister assisted the first group to organize. The Grand Island Self Help Co-operative started Jan. 1, 1932, thanks to the Rev. E. C. Ford, who said he got the idea from a talk he heard over the radio. The Rev. Mr. Ford had been thinking hard about what he could do to help some unemployed people find new hope, and the radio account of a self-help society organized by a minister in Minnesota provided him with an answer.

His group, at Grand Island, earned enough in the first week of co-operative effort to buy fuel to keep their families warm for several weeks, and they had a dollar in their treasury. They took their dollar, bought wheat, and ground it into flour.

Little by little other needs were filled. Today the Grand Island Self Help Co-operative owns land, has the use of a number of small buildings, has rented a farm which this year is yielding good crops, is gardening extensively on large truck patches, and is planning to expand its craft work and canning operations. Members say they have been aided by the support of local newspaper and business men.

Two years after its establishment, the Grand Island Self Help Co-operative was doing so well that unemployed people in Kearney, Neb., began to ask themselves why they couldn't start a similar society. They decided to try. Now the Kearney group owns a farm and an old brick schoolhouse which it uses as a canning factory.

Omaha was next to follow the example. Miss Helen Gauss, director of the South Side Social Settlement in Omaha, asked the Rev. Mr. Ford to meet with a group of unemployed people of her neighborhood and tell them what his Grand Island group had done. As a result, the South Omaha Self Help Society was organized.

A young college man, formerly a reporter, offered to assist. He was made manager and served without pay. When a couple of months later he was called to a good paying position, the project had grown enough so that a permanent manager could be employed from among the most capable of the members.

Today, less than a year later, the group has really become the All Omaha Self Help Socley. Much useful work is being done. Members repair houses, tend yards, do housework, care for children. The society cultivates three farms on which are growing at present 21,000 tomato plants, 2,500 cabbages, and no end of carrots, beans, and other vegetables.

Every member shares equally in the proceeds. For work done in the organization, a member gets a certain number of credits. These credits are applied to the commodities he takes out.

U. S. Studies Problem Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Four "problem regions" exist in the United States, and if they are to cease being problems, they will require long-range planning for the futures of some 4,000,000 people, agree various authorities reporting to the American Society of Planning Officials here.

The problem areas are listed by the planners as the Great Plains Dust Bowl, the Southern Appalachians, the Old Cotton Belt, (South Atlantic coast) and the cutover timber lands of Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Planning experts who have studied these areas declare that the land here fails to provide reasonable standards of living for large portions of the population. They figure that 4,000,000 people would have to migrate if an adequate standard of living is to be maintained and the land put to economic use.

Such migration would be desirable, they say, if industry expanded elsewhere sufficiently to provide jobs for the migrants.

Some migration away from the Dust Bowl area has taken place without any direction. The net population loss in the Dust Bowl region since 1930 is estimated at about 350,000, a large portion of the residents moving to Washington and Oregon.

The problem of the Southeast, say the planners, is found to be the result of a high birth rate. A recent survey by the National Resources Committee disclosed that this section bears 13 per cent of the Nation's children but receives only two per cent of the national income.

Mammon and Religion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Results of a Fortune Magazine survey on opinions regarding religion and economic security are published today. The question posed, Fortune's comments, and the tabulated results follow:

"Which do you think the world is most in need of today: greater economic security for the people of all nations, or more religion?"

The forces of religion, both Christian and embattled Jewish, have apparently been drawn more closely together recently than they have been in many years, in defense of freedom of conscience and in presenting a spiritual front to the economic and political world crisis. And the baccalaureate addresses delivered to thousands of graduating classes last June gave more than usual stress to the world need for a more religious, less materialistic view of the problems of today. Fortune asked the question above to discover how the general public feels. Here are the answers:

	Total	Men	Women	20 to 40 Years	Over 40
Greater economic security for the people of all nations	43.1%	51.0%	35.2%	46.9%	39.3%
More religion	36.5	28.8	44.3	31.9	41.1
Combination of economic security and religion	3.5	3.0	4.1	3.4	3.7
Other*	5.3	5.9	4.6	5.3	5.3
Don't know	11.6	11.3	11.8	12.5	10.6

*"Other" includes "peace," "education," "honesty," "better government and leaders," etc.

Thus material well-being wins over more spiritual life by a comfortable margin, but not so wide a margin as one might suppose. The elders and the women still cleave to the church. So do farm labor, and rural people, and the Negroes, and the people of the Southeast where the camp meeting flourishes. But barring Negroes, differences are very small by economic levels. Religion seems to be no more the poor man's comfort than the rich man's privilege. Interesting, however, is this comparison of answers by religious affiliations:

	All Protestants	Roman Catholics	Jewish	None
More economic security	39.4%	48.3%	69.6%	51.4%
More religion	40.8	32.6	10.4	23.5
Other answers and don't know	19.8	19.1	20.0	25.1

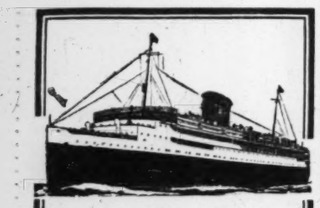
The greater reliance on religion among Protestants than Roman Catholics may be accounted for by the fact that Roman Catholics are more heavily concentrated in urban centers where economic insecurity is a more obvious and dreadful reality than it is along the country road. But note that the Jews, whose co-religionists abroad are being so ruthlessly dispossessed of their worldly goods and means of living, look to religion for succor even less than the people who acknowledge no church.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.



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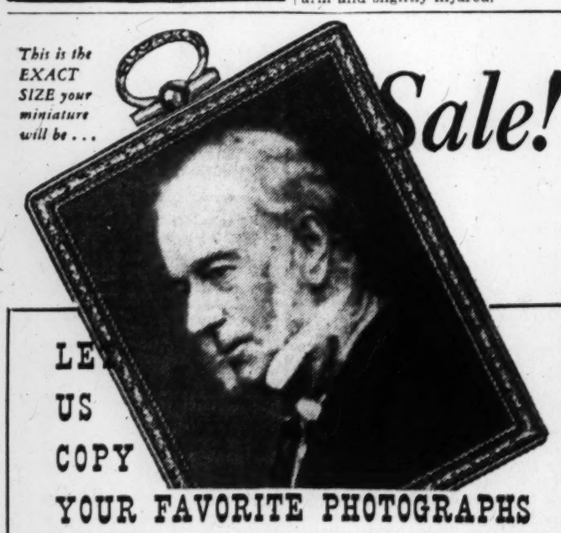

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Average Dog Said to Know 60 Words

Strangely enough, in list of 10 best known, Dr. Funk fails to name 'bone'—He says family pet knows about as many words as 18-month-old baby.

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—The average pet dog has a vocabulary of 60 words, about the same as that of a year-and-a-half-old baby, says Dr. Wilfred J Funk, the lexicographer and dictionary publisher.

Dr. Funk, who for years has been amusing himself and others by his researches into the use of words by human beings, began a study of word-recognition among their canine four-legged friends some months ago. His own six dogs were the first objects of study.

"If you have been belittling your own dog's vocabulary," Dr. Funk admonishes, "just write out the words to which he will respond and you will doubtless be surprised at the number of them he knows."

With the assistance of a Hollywood trainer, the lexicographer came to the conclusion that trick dogs can be taught upward of 250 words. An ordinary roving mongrel, he found, somehow will pick up 10 or more words.

Smartest of his own six dogs is a miniature French poodle with a vocabulary of more than 100 words. Second place went to a "mutt" with a vocabulary of 85 words, although the four other Funk dogs were pedigreed animals. He described his loquacious "mutt" as half-hound, half police dog.

Dr. Funk said a Pomeranian in the sextet loses no time in showing he understands the phrase "get in bed with me"—even when the "Pom" is under the bed and out of sight.

In carrying out his research, Dr. Funk called on his friend, Rupert Hughes, the author, and found that he had to be careful about using the word "out" in that household.

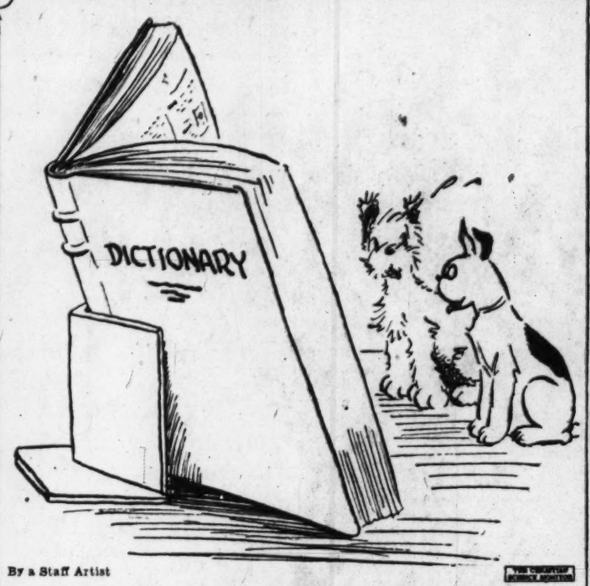
"The Hughes' three Pekingese make a wild dash for the door when they hear the word," he explained.

Several years ago, Dr. Funk, who is also a poet, picked as the ten most beautiful words "dawn, hush, lullaby, murmuring, tranquil, mist, luminous, chimes, golden and melody" and brought upon himself a lot of rough comment from the late Ring Lardner, Fannie Hurst, Dorothy Parker, and other literati.

Last year there was similar reaction when he decided upon the ten most "overworked" words as "okay, lousy, terrific, contact, definitely, gal, racket, swell, impact, and honey."

So in picking ten words best known by dogs, he lists some alternates: 1. Talk, speak or bark. 2. Quiet or hush. 3. Wait or Stop. 4. Heel, down or sit. 5. Up or stand. 6. Good-by or by-by. 7. Quick. 8. Bed. 9. Eat. 10. Siccum.

He said he was surprised at the number of dogs who know "kiss," "ashamed," "naughty" and "ice cream."



By a Staff Artist

"Final Exams Tomorrow—and We're Only Half Through!"

2,500 Feet of Quints Shown In New Film, 'Five of a Kind'

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

The third picture to star the Dionne "Quints" has just been filmed at Callander, Ont., home of the little girls, and a few stories about them have begun to be told about Hollywood.

They have, for example, learned one of the oldest games in the world, and play at it quite regularly. The shooting company from Twentieth Century-Fox first discovered that they knew it when Jean Hersholt, who, as usual, will be seen in the role of Dr. Dafoe, asked Annette, one day between shots, to bring him a drink. Annette understood the request perfectly, but had her own ideas about who ought to bring the cup. She turned quickly and called, "Emily!" From there it went right on down the line.

"Yvonne!" said Emily.

"Cecile!" said Yvonne.

"Marie!" said Cecile.

One of their jokes is to pretend that you have addressed the wrong one when you call to one of them. They know now quite well that they all look more or less alike. And if you address Annette by name, she is very apt to look at you blandly and say, "Not Annette, Emily." Or if you address Cecile, she will say, "Not Cecile, Yvonne." Then they all laugh at your confusion.

Problems of Shooting

Shooting of the picture itself presented the usual difficulties. Dr. Dafoe allotted the company the hour between 10:30 and 11:30 a. m., thus lopping off part of the time usually given to recreation, and following, in the schedule of the children's day, the half hour given over to the public to view them. Expert technicians moved with smooth and sure speed in the setting up of camera and lights, so as not to lose any of the precious hour. Northern Ontario weather defies prediction, and the "golden hour" often wasn't golden at all—and whenever that happened the entire day's work was lost.

For some time there was difficulty getting the little girls to work when someone they knew was about the set. Their father is a great attraction to them; they are very fond of him, and when he was about they would do nothing which did not include him. This was also true when Dr. Dafoe was on the set.

New toys, such as hobby horses, baby grand pianos, and other gadgets to be used by the children in the picture had to be given to them at least an hour before the shooting began, so they wouldn't spend all the shooting time examining the toys.

Great progress with the picture was made when it was discovered that the little girls could be induced to consider each scene a "game." Once that was discovered, scenes proceeded at a greatly enhanced pace. Any ad libbing by them was taken in stride by the camera and microphone—and in many cases these chance lines and expressions will be seen in the finished product. The only "toys" sprung on the quintuplets without warning were some six-weeks-old cocker spaniel puppies. Their first reactions to a glimpse of the only pets of any sort they have ever been allowed was one of the things the company wanted most to record. Following this first shot the puppies were taken away, but they were kept at the nursery and the children were permitted to see them whenever they asked to. The finish of the puppy sequence wasn't shot until fully two weeks later, when the little girls and the puppies had become old friends.

$300,000 a Picture

Twentieth-Century Fox pays about $300,000 each for the Quint pictures—a fortune for the four pictures the interest of which comes close to meeting the $25,000 annual expense of their establishment. The first picture, "The Country Doctor," was a comparatively easy undertaking when viewed in the light of preparations which have to be made today to film a Quint picture.

Five months before "Five of a Kind"—the present film—was to be made, Executive Producer Sol Wurtzel and the two writers, Lou Breslow and John Patrick, spent several days in a projection room running over and over again all the film that had ever been exposed of the little girls. Then Breslow and Patrick were sent to the actual scene of the picture (the Quints have never once been outside the five-acre estate where they now live, and to which they were carried from their home across the road when they were six weeks old) to become acquainted with the little girls, and with Dr. Dafoe, who entertained them before his comfortable fire over many a February evening with stories of Quint happenings. Back in Hollywood, the writers worked out a story which would include every possible action in which the famous children could be used.

On Dr. Dafoe's recommendation, a rough outline of the little girls' parts in the story was mailed as early as possible, and with it, the song which had been composed for them by Sidney Clare and Sam Pokrass.

Director Herbert Leeds and chief cameraman Daniel Clark were on the ground two weeks before the rest of the company arrived, making daily visits to the little girls. Leeds spoke fluent French and had no trouble quickly winning their confidence. To his surprise, he found that they had already mastered the song, "All Mixed Up," which had been sent on ahead of schedule. The children had also made progress on a little dance which they intended to do, and eventually did, in the picture.

The first Quint picture utilized but 800 feet of quintuplet action, the second 600 feet. "Five of a Kind" will include 2500 feet of Quints.

Monetary Accord Reaffirmed by U. S. And French Officials

PARIS, July 25 (AP)—Treasury heads of the United States and France, following a conference today, issued a declaration of their "mutual desire to assure the maintenance" of the tripartite monetary accord.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and Paul Marchendeau, French Finance Minister, announced their talk dealt with the accord of Sept. 25, 1936, in which Britain joined their two countries in an undertaking to maintain currency stability.

A communiqué said the Finance Ministers "had a friendly conversation during which they recognized once again the perfect functioning of the tripartite accord."

French and American financial experts attended a luncheon given to Mr. Morgenthau by the French Finance Minister.

Guests included United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt, M. Bonnet, high French Government officials, and the heads of the principal French and American financial institutions in Paris.

Roosevelt Lauds Signing of Pact Over Gran Chaco

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt applauded the signing of a peace treaty between Bolivia and Paraguay with the statement that it offered concrete evidence of an increasing public demand that war be abolished from this Hemisphere.

Responding to a message from President Ortiz of Argentina, he cabled the Argentine President as follows:

I am deeply gratified that the patient and conciliatory efforts of the Chaco Peace Conference convoked by Your Excellency's Government at the request of the two parties and so ably presided over by your eminent Minister of Foreign Affairs have now happily culminated in a treaty of peace, friendship, and boundaries between Bolivia and Paraguay. The signing of this most significant treaty is occasion for thanksgiving throughout the Western Hemisphere. This treaty offers concrete evidence of the existence of a very real and lasting inter-American solidarity and of the ever-increasing insistence on the part of public opinion in all of our nations that war be abolished from this Hemisphere.

I desire to take advantage of this historical occasion to extend to Your Excellency my most earnest wishes for the welfare and prosperity of your great Nation and I send you at the same time the assurances of my warm personal regard.

The message of the President, who now is on a vacation at sea, was made public by the State Department.

The peace treaty which occasioned Mr. Roosevelt's expression binds Bolivia and Paraguay to submit their ancient dispute over the Gran Chaco wilderness to arbitration by the President of the United States and other American republics.

Machinery on Way To Mexico City For New Plane Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The first shipments of machinery and equipment for the establishment of an airplane plant in Mexico City by the Canadian Car & Foundry Company are on their way, according to official reports. The plant will furnish planes not only to the Federal Government but will also seek to market them in Central and South America in an effort to supplant the United States as the main source of supply for Latin American countries.

Most of the equipment being shipped here will be set up in the factories which have been renovated for that purpose by the Government at the old airplane plant, unused for many years. Other buildings will be built to house additional equipment. The most modern machinery is being brought here for the manufacture of motors, fuselages and possibly machine guns and other accessories for the planes.

The important feature of the new plant is that, outside of a few technical advisers, almost the entire staff will consist of Mexican workers and craftsmen since the Mexican Government made the erection of the plant contingent on the training and development of Mexican engineers. Observers predict Mexico is studying the possibility of the future establishment of a Government-owned plant to present competition to the American and Canadian firms and set itself as the main source of supply to the Spanish-American countries.

Women Rescued From Lava Beds

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—Frankly amazed at their own survival of four days and nights on western New Mexico's desolate lava beds, three courageous women tourists ate the first solid food, July 24, they had tasted since breakfast four days before.

"It must have been an act of God," they agreed, "although we never lost hope, in spite of the apparent hopelessness of our being discovered or of finding our way out of the lava flow."

The women, Misses Laura and Irene Piedalue and Marie Antoinette de Lafforest, were served a light lunch, their first solid food since rescuers found them the previous day.

"We had just reached what I though might be a pass through a high lava ridge, which would lead back to our parked car," Miss Laura Piedalue said. "I was leading the way, and had just discovered that the break in the lava wall led only to another endless expanse of lava.

"I scarcely dared tell the other women that we had just reached another dead end, but as I turned I saw the men coming toward us.

"They had an orange—the most wonderful orange I have ever tasted. We each ate a third, and as the juice touched our parched lips, we realized for the first time how close to the breaking point we had come. I don't think we could have lasted another day," she declared.

The rescuers carried the three women back about three miles on litters fashioned from pine boughs, to their car, which they had parked near the entrance of the perpetual ice caves, strange, naturally-refrigerated lava pit about 23 miles south of Grants, N. M. It was there that the three tourists had become confused in their directions and wandered miles over the razor-edged lava beds trying to work their way back to the car.

Albert Memorial Unveiled

NIEUPORT, Belgium (AP)—Forty thousand Belgian war veterans cheered their royal family July 24 at the unveiling of a memorial to the late King Albert on the banks of the river Yser.

Reflections at Plymouth

Photo by John N. Champney

Indian Chief in New Setting

The alert photographer was on hand at Plymouth, Mass., to snap this unusual picture reflected in a rear fender of a parked automobile. The statue reflected is that of Massasoit, done in bronze by Cyrus E. Dallin, famed sculptor of Indian subjects. The statue is one of the many points of interest in Plymouth.

Writer Views Wonders of Persian Gulf

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sixteenth in Series of Articles

IN THE AIR—This has been a kind of nonstop flight as far as passengers on the Imperial Airways Indian plane are concerned. The ship itself has swung along steadily on schedule. It has dropped down for inspection and refueling. But passengers, it appears, are too precious to be allowed to walk out under the desert sun on a summer's day. And since two sheiks are engaged in a bit of guerilla warfare the commander of this ship is not going to let either the three gentlemen or the one lady for whom he is responsible take any risks of snipers' bullets.

Therefore my memories of the last of the Near East and the approach to India are none too specific, being largely a mixture of sand, more sand, yellow sand and brown sand, the long stretch of the Persian Gulf, and the Baluchistan coast with its queer rock formations which look as though some giant hand had played with the idea of making a gigantic temple with pillars and then knocked the whole thing over, leaving long rows of pillars with their tops decapitated like some of the Egyptian pyramids.

I remember the little mud clearing some 24 hours back where a group of oil men tend a pipe line, the only transportation to their isolation being by camel train and with nothing to view day after day but empty reaches of brown desert. There are other guardians of property and peace along today's route, including two planes of the British Air Force which have drifted in to be watchful observers of the sheiks' war game.

We started out this morning from Basra, Iraq, going down the Shatt-al-Arab for our last view of irrigated fields and green trees. Although we kept some distance out to sea over the Persian Gulf there were glimpses of the Arabian Desert. The immediate objective was Bahrein, a little island smaller than the average English or American county, the very name of which was hardly known to the western world until five years ago. The long, flat, fish-shaped island, the independent Kingdom of Sheik Sir Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifah, is the center of pearl fishing on the Persian Gulf and great irridescent globules of light have been wrenched from the sea around its borders, to adorn the necks of women in the world's capitals.

Bahrein already had been prospected for oil and been found wanting when along came the Americans, the California-Texas Oil Company to be exact. Being Americans they didn't know enough to know that there was no oil on Bahrein so they dug. The result has been 10,000,000 barrels of oil from a handful of wells ranking among the top dozen producing countries of the world.

Bahrein is strategically of tremendous importance to the western world. It is a link on "the life line of the British Empire" on the one feasible route between London and Delhi, India. Ships can come up to its port and do carry the cargo of liquid gold to the Near East and to serve the rapidly growing markets bordering the Indian Ocean and the western Pacific. Because it can provide such a vast fuel supply for shipping in its part of the world its importance in war times would be enormous.

Bahrein was especially interesting to our airplane, to me because California-Texas oil men and their wives have been looking out for me all along the start of my world flight and to a fellow passenger, a Scottish engineer who was going out to join the staff and was eagerly seeking confirmation at every port of the promises that he would find air conditioning and refrigeration, a boat club, reading rooms, golf course, and theater.

The reiterated affirmations of the existence of all these comforts were a great help to the Scotsman whom we left waving farewell from the dock at the airport, although he did feel disappointed that the hurry of departure from Glasgow had prevented him from tying up the sweet peas in his garden.

We gave the Halul and Seir Abu Nuair Islands and Dibba on the Trucial Coast near Sharjah a miss for the aforementioned reasons. At Gwadar across the Gulf of Oman the commander relented to the extent of giving us a little tour in the company launch but we hid from the rays of the sun under the launch covering and admitted his judgment undoubtedly was sound.

Now we have passed the magnificent Cathedral Rock, part of the famous rock formation of Jabal-i-Mehdi, rising up to 1,320 feet, with the Indian Ocean one one side and the Nigwar Plain on the other. We craned our necks to see the "Eye of the Sea," a deep circular pool of muddy water about 15 feet in diameter with a perpetual bubble a little way from its center. The pool is four miles from the sea and tradition has it that the pool and ocean are connected by a subterranean channel.

Now we are speeding across the Arabian Sea on the last 300 miles of the way from Basra to Karachi, the gateway to India.

U. A. W. Officers Go on Trial

DETROIT, July 25 (AP)—Amid charges and counter charges of communistic activities, the Executive Board of the United Automobile Workers of America (C. I. O.) called four suspended international Vice-Presidents to trial today.

The defendants, saying the verdict was predetermined, have signified they would seek a special convention to remove Homer Martin, President, who suspended them and Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addes last month.

The Board tried Mr. Addes a fortnight ago, removed him from office and expelled him from the U. A. W. He withdrew from the hearing at which he was tried, along with other disciplined officers and other Martin opponents, when the Board denied every request of his counsal.

Trial Vital to Union

Those called before the Union's bar are Richard T. Frankensteen, Walter N. Wells, Ed Hall, and Wyndham Mortimer. The trial promised to be of vital importance to the fledgling Auto Workers' Union and to its parent body, John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization.

Friction between pro and anti-Martin groups in the U. A. W. in recent months has threatened to disrupt the Union.

On the eve of the trial charges of "Communism" were being made against both factions. Mr. Martin has accused the suspended officers of associating with and being influenced by officials of the Communist Party in Michigan, a branch of the national organization headed by Earl Browder.

The accused men charge Mr. Martin with being influenced by the "Lovestonites," followers of Jay Lovestone, once head of the Communst Party in the United States and now chief of the Independent Communist League, which disagrees with the "regular" party in policy. Mr. Lovestone was reputedly removed from the position Mr. Browder now holds because of his refusal to follow orders of the international Communist organization.

Smoke Screen Charged

When Mr. Martin called the four suspended Vice-Presidents "stooges of the Communist Party" they retaliated by saying he was throwing up "a smoke screen to divide, blind, and confuse the workers."

"I don't think there will be any denial that there have been many conferences since the Communist Party entered this conspiracy," Mr. Martin said. "Evidence will be presented of such conferences in the offices of Frankensteen, Mortimer, Hall, and Addes."

Formal charges accused the defendants of seeking to appropriate the authority of the President and Board, of carrying on a program of "villification and abuse" against the union, and of diverting funds from the international body.

Mr. Frankensteen said that "Communists have called at our offices; so have Republicans, Democrats, Farmer-Laborites, Socialists, vegetarians, world savers and what have you. . . .

"The Lovestonites" are largely relieved of the necessity of calling. So many of them, appointees of Martin—not auto workers—are on the Union pay roll that we are unable to tell whether we are talking to a new Lovestonite employee or a visitor.

Mr. Hall said "the International offices at Detroit are honeycombed with jobholders who take their orders from Jay Lovestone, head of the Independent Communist League, who also is Martin's adviser."

The four men in a joint statement said they would question Mr. Martin and Fred Pieper, Finance Committee Chairman, in detail about an insurance deal which Mr. Pieper is said to have consummated without the authority of the officers or board.

Aid for Telegraphers

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—The American Communications Association (C. I. O.) voted to intervene this fall in behalf of Postal Telegraph and Cable Company employees in their negotiations for a new contract.

The present contract expires in December and negotiations are expected to begin in October. Shorter hours, a closed shop and a clear statement of classifications and pay rates were included in demands indorsed by the Association for Postal Employees.

Increased wage demands were not included pending a check of the company's ability to meet a higher scale.

Maytag Hearing

NEWTON, Iowa, July 25 (AP)—Apparently dispairing of an early settlement in the Maytag Washing Machine Company strike, National Labor Relations Board officials planned to resume their hearing into charges the firm engaged in unfair labor practices.

Hearing on the charges, brought by the Maytag C. I. O. union, was postponed last week when principals in the case indicated negotiations for a possible settlement of the controversy were under way.

Fishing Union In California Changes Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In their efforts to organize the extensive southern California fishing industry, members of the United Fishermen's Union of the C. I. O. are now concentrating on negotiations to get working agreements with the boat owners rather than with the cannery owners, following the Labor Relations Board decision that collective bargaining under the Wagner Act is not available between cannery owners and fishermen.

The Washington announcement revealed the stand that the relationship between the two groups was buyer-seller, rather than employer-employee. This switched the tactics of the C. I. O. affiliate which is leading the A. F. of L. in the organizing efforts outside the canneries, while the A. F. of L. is matching efforts inside the canneries.

After a prolonged dispute in which the C. I. O. claimed a "lock-out," the members of the union went back to work in the middle of July with an agreement signed with one of the boat-owners association, claiming to represent Slavonian boat owners, a minority operating in southern California. This group is, however, one of the big three which are usually identified by racial extraction. Workers and employers alike agree that in this area the owners of Japanese extraction are largest in number, followed by the Italians.

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Defense at Harlan Replies To Accusation of Perjury

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., July 25—The Harlan anti-union conspiracy trial moved into its eleventh—and expected to be its last—week here today with the defense answering charges of wholesale use of perjured testimony and gathering a few loose ends of its case in the brief period of counter rebuttal allotted to them by a judge who is pressing hard for an early conclusion of this protracted and complex trial.

Everything points to an early conclusion of the trial which will determine whether the key men of the Harlan coal oligarchy and their former hired deputy sheriff retainers are to be driven from economic and political control of Harlan County or return to their domain exonerated of government charges of criminal conspiracy to defraud labor of its collective bargaining rights.

Judge H. Church Ford, who is bringing all possible pressure to bear on attorneys of both sides to speed up the final stages of the trial, hopes to be able to deliver his instructions to the jury on Thursday of this week. After that it will rest in the hands of 12 Kentucky farmers.

The tenth week of the trial ended on Saturday with the Government resting its rebuttal after a long morning spent exclusively in consultations between opposing attorneys in the Judge's chambers. Meanwhile, the jury basked contentedly on the lawn of its house across the street sheltered from too close intimacy with spectators by a rope strung hastily in front of their house. After Judge Ford had run three prominent citizens of neighboring Clay County out of town after events, he said on investigation, raised a suspicion of an attempt to influence the jury.

Over the week end special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation attached to the Government's staff here ran down clues of the rumored plot but have not as yet succeeded in bringing to light factual confirmation of the suspicion that there was a matured plot by some of the defendants to get in touch with the jury.

'Hillbilly' Candidate for Texas Governor

Wide World

W. Lee O'Daniel and His Children

By Far the Most Colorful Candidate for the Texas Democratic Gubernatorial Nomination Was Mr. O'Daniel, Hillbilly Flour Salesman Who Toured the State Putting on a Show for Crowds and Collecting Dimes and Quarters for Campaign Expenses. His Platform Includes Three Planks: The Ten Commandments, Golden Rule, and an Industrialised Texas. He Is Opposed to Politicians. Those in the Picture Above Are (Left to Right) Mike, Molly, Mr. O'Daniel, and Pat

British Columbia Finds Labor Act Boon to Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Although threatened with a serious tie-up through a dispute between fishermen and canners, the British Columbia fishing industry is operating normally this season. A strike over fish prices was averted when the Provincial Government set up an arbitration board, representing fishermen and operators.

Pending the award of this board, fishermen are working on the old price basis, which they hope will be altered later. British Columbia workers have lost less time through strikes in the last year than at any time in its history, following passage of a Labor Arbitration Act, which the Government regards as a marked success.

When union labor leaders asked the Government to alter the Act to permit strikes without the present legal warning period, the Government refused. It declared it would stand by the present policy under which organized labor may not strike without first arbitrating its disputes with employers. This waiting period, union leaders assert, robs labor of a powerful weapon, the sudden stoppage of industry, but this is precisely what the Government seeks to avoid with its legislation.

Many small disputes have been settled under the act and in only one case has conciliation failed to produce an agreement.

O'Daniel Sweep; New Dealers Lag In Texas Primary

(Continued from Page 1)

most had the necessary vote for a majority in late, incomplete returns.

Attorney General William A. McCraw, who baited Mr. O'Daniel from the stump and ridiculed his plan to have business men sit with the Governor in council over proposed legislation, finished a lagging third. Six months ago he was the odds-on choice to be Texas' next Governor.

In second position was Col. Ernest O. Thompson, Railroad Commissioner, who advocated lowering of utility rates and general industrialization of Texas. Mr. Thompson's latest total was 161,993; Mr. McCraw's 107,309.

Mr. O'Daniel, who used the Ten Commandments for his platform and observed it "was a great victory for the thinking Christian people of Texas," thanked those who voted for him.

Canada Surveys the Record: Antitrust Drives Since 1923

(Continued from Page 1)

thorities has, however, only scratched the surface of a very real and disturbing "trust" problem. The Royal Commission on Price Spreads reported in 1935 that very considerable monopolies were to be found in tobaccos and cements, and suggested that other well-protected industries, such as textiles, almost wholly were controlled by one or two leading industrial groups. To some extent monopoly is evident in the public utilities, but here the increasing scope of local regulation and municipal hydro competition have reduced potentialities.

Although Canadian economists and public leaders are cognizant that there has been little consistency in the Federal approach in preserving and maintaining competition, there has, however, been no unequivocal declaration by any Canadian administration that it disapproved of or would inquire into monopolistic practices. Too frequently the Federal administrative agency has begun to function only when it could no longer ignore public protests against objectionable business conduct.

It should be added, however, that under the present Combines Act the Commissioner is required to proceed with an investigation if six persons present an application conforming to the statutory provisions.

Characteristic Approach

Such an approach to the problem of regulating big business has been characteristic of Canadian Administrations since 1889 when the Federal authority first instituted an antitrust policy. That legislation, by a full year preceded the Sherman Act which in 1890 gave the United States some degree of "trust" control. Like the Sherman Act, the Canadian measure was a criminal statute. It was enacted under the constitutional power of the Dominion over the criminal law of the Nation.

This first legislation had been precipitated by the report of a Parliamentary committee which in 1888 had investigated and found several extensive "monopolies" to exist in Canadian industry. Many of these "trusts" were the products of the high tariff policies of the incumbent Conservative administration. That Government, however, was little disturbed by this aspect of the antitrust cry, since the Conservative Party and its leaders were faithful to the logic of their protectionist principles.

In consequence, the first antitrust statute left combinations and monopolies quite as free from effective State interference as previously. With laissez-faire as the dominant economic concept of the period Canadian courts were inclined to be liberal in the standards of restraint which they imposed upon business conduct.

But in 1900 an amendment was passed by which it was hoped to limit this area of judicial freedom. Prosecutors thereupon took courage and eight important attacks on various trade associations were undertaken between 1904 and 1910. Wholesaling and retailing of coal, plumbing supplies, groceries, lumber, and the organization of grain dealers were the chief subjects under review. Significantly, however, manufacturers were less frequently objects of suspicion than distributors.

In addition great mergers, by which companies eventually obtained control over an industry, were being challenged in the courts. But here control was less successful. In 1897 the powerful tobacco interests of the American Tobacco Company of Canada had successfully withstood a prosecution charging them with several restraints upon the purchase and distribution of their products. The company had been dominating the field. Yet it was found not in violation of the antitrust laws as these stood in 1897. And even with the 1900 amendment prosecutions of great single companies fared no better.

Exposure Favored

By 1909 a public demand for more effective antitrust machinery was heard. Thus, in 1910, a Liberal Government passed the first Combines Act, a measure sponsored by the Minister of Labor, the present Prime Minister of Canada, W. L. Mackenzie King. Its real purpose was to publicize bad combines rather than to prosecute them. Mr. King had been a graduate student in economics at Harvard and Chicago Universities, and the American experience with the Sherman Act led him to believe that exposure was a more desirable deterrent than attempted convictions. So cumbersome, however, was the machinery devised, and so limited the power of the permanent official appointed to administer the provisions, that only one official investigation, that of the United Shoe Machinery Company, was ordered. This inquiry, moreover, proved how impossible it was to deal with a business problem when the administrative agency had first to fulfill a host of restraining conditions. At almost every stage of the preliminary proceedings the Company was able to delay the progress of the inquiry. The new-born instrument of Canadian "trust" control was fettered before it could walk.

From the beginning of the World War to its conclusion the Canadian Government exercised a substantial degree of supervision over the prices and availability of food and fuel, thus affecting price-fixing and competition. Strictly, however, they did not relate to the development of antitrust legislation in Canada. In 1919, however, with widespread protests against the rising cost of living compelling official action, the Federal Parliament enacted the Board of Commerce Act and the Combines and Fair Prices Act. The first measure set up a powerful administrative agency, having in some respects the procedural authority of a court. It was charged with administering the very broad anti-monopoly provisions of the second statute where it was also given authority to establish prices for certain defined "necessaries." At the same time the 1910 legislation was repealed.

These two enactments went much too far both administratively and constitutionally, and, shortly, in 1921, they were declared as infringing upon the rights of the provinces. A reconsideration of the problem of antitrust legislation thereupon was made and resulted in the Combines Investigation Act of 1923.

Substitute Bill

Mr. King once again sponsored the bill. He realized that some combinations would have to be prosecuted, yet the great deterrent to violations of the statute was to be the possibility of exposure through publicity and the resultant loss of good will. Most important, the Act proscribed combines and monopolies only when these were found to be detrimental to the public. This qualifying clause made it imperative both for investigators and courts to satisfy themselves that the public interest was, in fact, adversely affected. The mere existence of monopoly or the limiting of competition in a given case was not in itself—and is not today—unlawful.

Investigations (prompted almost always by complaints) under the statute were to be made by the Registrar appointed to administer its provisions or by a Commissioner (often a lawyer) secured for the purpose. A temporary staff was to be attached to the inquiry, while the Registrar's office (now the Combines Investigation Commission) possessed only a distinctly limited staff. If the Commissioner found that a combine against the public interest existed or was being formed, he so reported. Thereupon the responsible Minister in the Federal Government usually transmitted the record to the provincial authorities who were requested to take the necessary action.

[In Canada, it is the provinces which have the constitutional duty of enforcing the criminal law, although that law is enacted by the Federal Government. The Combines Act makes provision, however, for action by the Dominion Government if a provincial government does not take proceedings. It has frequently been suggested that more effective results would be achieved if the Dominion rather than the provincial authorities were made responsible for prosecution proceedings under this type of legislation.]

Since 1923 several more or less important changes in definitions and procedure have been made, but the basic character of the legislation remains the same.

There are indications of increased activity under the Combines Investigation Act since the amendments of 1937 partially removed certain restrictions which had been imposed two years earlier. Reports on investigations at present being made are expected to be completed and published shortly.

Evidently the course taken in the administration of the Act is in the direction indicated in Parliament a year ago by Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labor, when he declared the Government's belief that the enforcement of the Act would do much to restore sound competitive conditions and "to eliminate in large measure price-fixing methods which in some commercial fields have operated so decidedly against the public interest."

U.S. Again Plans To Move Embassy In China War Zone

(Continued from Page 1)

been entailed. This is no longer true. Recognizing the potentialities of the situation, the Chinese have been pressing at top speed to see that new lines to their remote hinterland were put through before any threat to the Canton railway more serious than air bombings (which have been conspicuously unsuccessful in stopping or even seriously delaying traffic) could be made. Munitions from abroad will now continue to flow in to the National Government forces by means other than the Canton-Hankow railway although the railway is highly valuable and will be utilized wholly or in part as long as possible.

The Japanese are well aware of the fact that the military importance of Hankow lies primarily in the question of whether they can at this point deliver a really smashing blow upon a concentrated Chinese force. They were deeply disappointed in the outcome of the Suchow occupation. There they had confidently expected to pen up, and annihilate at leisure, a large section of the defending army. They actually announced that they had cut off some 200,000 Chinese soldiers, only to be compelled soon after—to their chagrin—to admit that the army supposedly "trapped" had "escaped" to the westward. In the aggregate they held out longer than expected, but at the last they underestimated the Japanese strength, with the result that they suffered more casualties, more loss of materials, and particularly Lunghai rolling-stock, than need have been the case. Yet by and large they certainly avoided what the Japanese hoped for.

Chinese Battle Plans

Forecasts are risky in matters of this kind but it is safe to say that the Chinese command fully appreciates the dangers of allowing their forces to be smashed in positional fighting about Hankow. While a tremendous effort at resistance is promised, there seems no reason to think that it will go to a stage of military suicide—while as for conceited blundering, Nanking and to a lesser degree Shanghai provided enough of that to last the Chinese high command for a long time.

But the one most hoped-for thing, from the Japanese point of view, is that General Chiang and his National Government will find themselves politically pulverized by what may happen at Hankow. Were it not for this chance it is still doubtful whether Japan would press on in an inevitably costly—and in itself largely profitless operation. The Japanese want to see General Chiang completely discredited and his Government cut down to the status of a remote provincial warlordism—the clock turned back to before 1927, but with the difference that instead of a more or less chaotic country there would be Japanese domination of Chinese puppet regimes, with no Western nation in position to say "Boo!"

Japanese View

To the Japanese this seems feasible. The strength of General Chiang has always seemed more or less inexplicable to Nipponese observers, who persist in the most cynical interpretation of things Chinese and who cannot believe (a) that there is any honest patriotism in any Chinese officialdom, or (b) that China is or can ever be a united nation in the sense that Japan is united.

This interpretation stresses every manifestation of "squeeze" or other roguery on the part of Chinese officials, it heavily capitalizes the admittedly desperate plight of an overtaxed Chinese peasantry, it pictures the Chinese Communists as wreckers and tools of Moscow, and it sees the Kuomintang as wholly corrupt. In all this there are elements of truth but an ignoring of the full and growing picture of an increasingly modernized, steadily developing China; likewise a refusal to regard the Chinese people as human, independent, and naturally antipathetic to domination by outsiders however benevolent. And the Japanese seem also to fail to realize that they have not invariably, and particularly of late months, presented themselves in an invitingly benevolent role to the much-bombed people of China.

Virtually all neutral observers feel that Hankow will be taken if the Japanese wish to pay the price.

Bombs Rain on Canton

CANTON, July 25 (AP)—Continuing daily, routine bombing along the Canton railway, 16 Japanese planes appeared over Canton this morning and dropped about 20 bombs in the Saichuen area, where modern cement works are located.

Drought in New South Wales Partially Broken by Rains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The most serious drought in New South Wales since 1902 was partially broken when steady rains recently swept over the Queensland border and worked south over most of the parched areas of this State. The steady hiss of rain on thirsty soil brought joy to the hearts of tens of thousands of pastoralists and farmers who were on the brink of financial ruin.

The drought area had extended over a large portion of four States. It included three quarters of New South Wales, south-western and central-western Queensland, north-western Victoria, and the north of South Australia. This drought area, nearly a million square miles, included almost all the sheep-raising and wheat-growing regions of Australia except those of Western Australia, where there has been a normal season. Several days' rain broke the drought in the affected parts of Queensland and part of New South Wales.

The rain in the relieved areas meant the saving of wheat crops and the relief of thirsty sheep and cattle. Graziers had been hand-feeding sheep for months. It cost a penny a day to hand-feed a sheep, so that a small holder with 2,000 sheep was paying £80 a week for fodder and big pastoralists with 30,000 sheep £1,000 a week. They had done this for months and had run deeply in debt in their struggle to save their flocks and herds.

Drought losses among the flocks of New South Wales is estimated at 4,000,000 sheep and it is believed that this year's wool clip will be nearly 40 per cent less than that of last year.

The Myth of the Cutty Sark: Where Legend Replaces Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE, New South Wales—The Cutty Sark, the famous old tea-clipper of the 1870's which recently set out on her last voyage from Falmouth to Greenhithe where she will become part of the Thames Nautical Training College, is a mystery ship in spite of her fame.

Probably no other ship is able to show as complete a history as this clipper. She has had a whole book written about her by Basil Lubbock, the details of her designing, with a borrowed bow and rather full stern ("because old John Willis, who owned her, did not like his ships too fine aft), her name from Burns's poem, "Tam O'Shanter," with its reference to the witch's "cutty sark (shirt)- o'Paisley yarn," are known to all sailormen.

Yet with all we know of the famous clipper the reason for her fame is still a matter for guessing. Why is she so well known? Half the world imagine that she was the greatest of all sailing ships, yet she was not altogether that. While in the tea trade she beat the in field in one year, but the Thermopylae bettered the Cutty Sark's performances in the southwest Monsoon on several occasions. In her only straightout contest the Thermopylae she lost her rudder and the outcome remains debatable.

Australian Record

In the Australian trade the Cutty Sark holds the best average for the years between 1874 and 1880, with a figure of 73¼ days. But she never equaled the two remarkable runs made by the Thermopylae on her first voyages to the colonies—two passages of 60 days from pilot to pilot.

At the time it seemed that the consensus of sailors was that the Thermopylae was the faster, as she was considered by many the more beautiful ship. The claim of the Cutty Sark to the longest day did not pass without question. Her 363 nautical miles is usually cited as the best recorded, but there were attempts to show that the clipper ship Lightning exceeded this on more than one occasion It is further pointed out that the Cutty Sark was never matched against some of the greatest clippers, that were before her time.

The Cutty Sark has been a great ship but that does not explain how she has come to be known to countless thousands as the only known representative of the days of the windjammers. The fame is due according to C. Fox Smith partly to the fact that the Cutty Sark has outlasted all her contemporaries. As the interest in clipper ships grew in recent years the discovery was made that one was still afloat. So the Cutty Sark became the obect of attention by enthusiastic writers. She was written up, was photographed, sketched, looked at whenever she was in dock. There grew up a sort of Cutty Sark legend which promoted her from greatness to supremacy. And her name helped. Ultimately she has become less a ship than a cult, a symbol of miraculous speed in the days of sail.

How She Survived

The fact that she has endured is an unending surprise. A composite ship, she held advantages over the iron clippers against which she raced; they were old and past their prime when she met them. A wooden ship does not deteriorate as an iron ship does, and the green heart and teak of the Cutty Sark did not suffer much in half a century. So she lasted well. But her master, Captain John Willis, never sold a ship unless it was for conversion into a hulk. Yet he sold the Cutty Sark, and sold her to the Portuguese, a fact which saved her for this century and for Capt. W. H. Dowman, who bought her back in 1922 and refitted her.

Stream-lining made her. She was built for speed in the days before cargo capacity came to play an important part in the lines of ships. More than once her masts and yards were cut down. Her speed did not appear to suffer, proof that clippers of her type owed their speed to their lines rather than to any sail plan.

In this century she has had a curious career. She sailed seas menaced by German cruisers and submarines, carrying supplies for the Allied armies. She was dismasted in the Indian Ocean, but made her way to Delagoa Bay, and then on to Cape Town for repairs. Yet the Armistice came when she was carrying a cargo of cocoa for Germany, cocoa which could not be delivered.

Jobless Strike Settled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The most serious unemployment crisis in the history of British Columbia was solved when the provincial Government and 800 homeless single men, on strike for "work and wages," finally reached an agreement. The agreement came as the unemployed started a sit-down strike in Victoria's chief park.

The men had demanded that the Government open work camps for them and said they would accept nothing less. The Government insisted that they could support themselves during the summer if they made a real effort to do so and said it would give them no help of any kind.

At the last minute, however, the Government agreed to give direct relief at $19.20 a month to British Columbians and the Federal Government decided to pay relief at the rate of $3.05 a week to men from other Provinces, provided they agreed to return to their homes, mostly on the prairies by Aug. 15 and look for work in the autumn harvest.

By unanimous vote the strikers agreed to this compromise and marched out of Beacon Hill Park. The public generally was relieved, recalling the riots that occurred in Vancouver after a month's sit-down strike in the post office and the art gallery.

The new arrangement does not solve the problem permanently, however. The Government expects homeless single men to flock into British Columbia again in the autumn when cold weather arrives. It hopes to persuade the Federal Government to undertake national works programs to employ these men and prevent them entering this province.

Plane Crash Results In Fifty Fatalities

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 25 (AP)—Authorities today fixed at 50 the probable fatalities which resulted when a stunting military plane plowed into the center of a crowd of 50,000 and burned during a military review Sunday.

At least 34 persons were killed outright, including the pilot. Eight women and 13 men were among the identified victims.

The dangerous activity by the aviator was noticed by officials a moment before the crash, and President-Elect Santos remarked to the War Minister that he did not like such stunting over the crowd.

The day had been a festive occasion, the 155th anniversary of the birth of Simon Bolivar, who led the battle for South America's liberation from Spain early in the 19th century.

The Bolivar athletic games are to be held in August, and among the crowd were sports delegations from Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Venezuela.

Sate Prosecutors Shy From Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—To keep the office of prosecuting attorney out of politics was one of the most vigorously supported resolutions passed by the State Prosecutors Association in recent session here. It was pointed out that the prosecutor is a quasi-judicial officer, that he is already an officer of the court and the court is in a non-partisan class in elections.

Another resolution favoring federal divorce laws was passed and another making wilful desertion and non-support of minor children a felony. Recommendations were made to increase the parole officers of the State to properly supervise paroled prisoners.

'New' City Rises In Wake of Flood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PILOT ROCK, Ore.—Little trace remains of the flood which visited this city a month ago. Construction of new buildings, remodeling and reconstruction of slightly damaged structures, and clearing of streets is causing the rise of virtually a new city on the plains of eastern Oregon.

In June 22 a wall of water caused by a cloudburst in the mountains swept down the canyon and engulfed the territory in which this town is located. Residents co-operated in removing debris from houses and yards. W. P. A. workers sent in from the outside cleared the streets, removed trash from yards and excavated the creek bed to prevent recurrence of these conditions.

Composer of 1,000 Songs

John Golden, American playwright and producer, has composed more than 1,000 songs.

In Many Languages

"The Arabian Nights" has been translated into almost as many languages as the Bible.

Swimmers Benefit By 'Fitness' Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MAESTEG, Wales—A new swimming bath, described as the first manifestation in "bricks and mortar" of the National Fitness Council's work, was opened here recently by Sir William Jenkins, M. P.

The bath is of the open-air type and is the first to be completed of the many recreational facilities now being constructed or extended under the terms of the Physical Training and Recreation Act of 1937.

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Czechs and Sudetens Agree To Go Slowly on Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 25—An appeasing factor—a decision not to rush the various moves under way to solve Czechoslovakia's vexing minority problem — has developed over the week end, together with a number of important conferences.

Premier Milan Hodza received two of the Sudeten German leaders, Ernst Kundt, and Alfred Rosche, to inform them of developments in the Government's new minority statute which, it is hoped, will solve the problem raised by the Nazi-supported group's demand for autonomy.

Meanwhile, the Premier conferred twice during the week end with Basil C. Newton, the British Minister to Czechoslovakia.

More Time for Consideration

On one side the Czechs have become exceedingly concerned lest their ardently cherished independence would be jeopardized in the strenuous endeavors the British Government is making to promote a compromise with the demands of Reichsführer Hitler and Konrad Henlein.

On the other the Sudeten Germans, with one eye on Berlin, have shown no signs of weakening in their absolute "no" to such portions of the Czech Government proposals as so far put before them.

Yet one point has already been gained. It is that the situation is not to be allowed to be rushed on either side, Premier Hodza being understood to have now agreed for the Sudetens to have ample time to consider his proposals in completed form before introducing the legislation to implement them in the Czech Parliament.

Integrity Kept in View

In this connection it is emphasized in official circles here that the British Government, while doing all it can to promote peaceful settlement, has the maintenance of the integrity of the Czechoslovak State also constantly in view.

The Chancelleries of Europe meanwhile are buzzing with stories, many of them apocryphal, of possible ways out.

Two of these find favor in British Right Wing political circles. One is that the proposed new provincial governments of Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia should be subdivided into five separate entities so as to give the Sudetens a fair chance of obtaining effective governmental majorities on at least some part of their own ground.

The other is that Lord Runciman or some other neutral British statesman should go to Prague as authoritative adviser to the Czech Government.

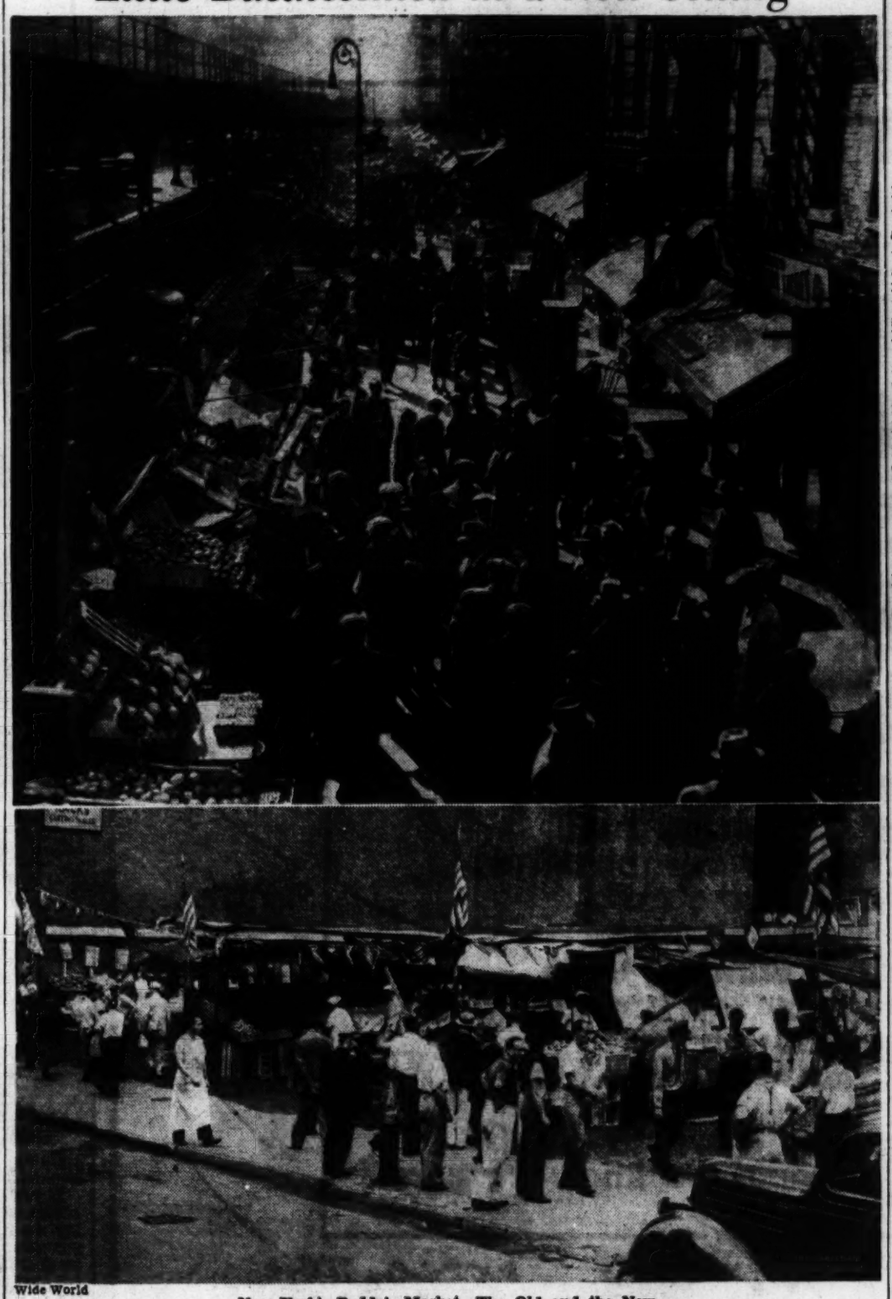
Paris Finds Objections

At first it was said that two such advisers should be appointed—the second to be French—but Paris objected on the ground that this might damage Czechoslovakia's position as an entirely independent European power.

A somewhat similar French objection is reported to a scheme under which Britain, France, Italy, and Germany might have held a conference—the difficulty here being that Berlin would not agree to include Czechoslovakia and Russia in it.

Another scheme alleged to be taken seriously both in Berlin and Prague is for a 10-year German-Czech treaty of mutual nonaggression, Germany to be guaranteed against Czechoslovakia's being used as a war base by Russia, while Prague would insist upon retaining its defensive agreements with Moscow and Paris, also its own unrestricted ability to arm.

Little Businessmen in a New Setting



Wide World

New York's Paddy's Market—The Old and the New

Upper—A General View of Paddy's Market When the Pushcart Men Were Located on Ninth Avenue Between Forty-second and Thirty-ninth Streets. Below—Paddy's Market in Its New Home on Thirty-ninth Street East of Ninth Avenue

Lawmakers Meet To Hear Earle's Countercharges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 25—Pennsylvania lawmakers were converging here today for a $250,000 special session of the Legislature which has been in the making ever since the political murk of the primary produced charges of corruption against the George H. Earle governorship and the Democratic Party leadership.

The session will hear the Governor advance his contention that the Grand Jury which will begin on Aug. 8 to explore allegations that he and 13 associates had combined to "cheat and defraud the Commonwealth" is a "political fishing expedition" by a State Supreme Court, which he has attacked as "labor-baiting," "reactionary," "vacillating" and of "weak character."

Governor Earle has denounced its undertaking as a "star chamber" inquiry into "political" charges and has brought the Legislature into the picture, holding that the courts, in ordering the Grand Jury to act, had made unwarranted invasion of the Executive Branch and attempted usurpation of prerogatives of the law-making branch.

The extra session is being assembled, therefore, as a challenge of the courts in a situation which the Governor holds puts "constitutional government in jeopardy."

Critics of the Governor contend that the General Assembly summons is a "whitewash" undertaking, scouting his assertion that he is motivated by the wish to prevent the judiciary from taking over the State Government and to insure an expedited inquiry that would have run its course before the November elections. If he and his colleagues have nothing to hide, they argue, why does the Governor, who is the Democratic nominee for United States Senator, work so strenuously to block the Grand Jury inquiry which is the indicated major objective of his special session move?

Observers of the inquiry set-to are weighing all developments in the light of the fact that this is campaign year in Pennsylvania, and that the entire ruckus had its genesis in the violent interchange of a primary which found the Democrats split three ways and turning on each other with an avidity that required no contributions from the Republican camp.

From one of the opposing Democratic factions, Governor Earle had thrown at him the charge that he had borrowed $26,000 from Matthew H. McCloskey, Jr., building contractor and a party leader who later received enormous public works contracts. From the third faction came the allegation of payment of $20,000 for favorable legislation, naming leading members of the State Democratic Organization.

Governor Earle took note of this latter and when the author of the charge, Charles J. Margiotti, running as an "unbossed" independent for the governorship nomination, refused to turn over to the Governor evidence to support the accusation, ousted him as Attorney-General, a job he had won for aid in the Earle campaign for Governor in 1934.

Although the Dauphin County Court ordered an investigation of the Margiotti charges on petition of District Attorney Carl B. Shelley, the Governor won a stay on appeal to the State Supreme Court, and the inquiry was blocked at least until the primaries vere over on May 17.

The Governor has held innumerable conferences with his advisers in the interim and, when it appeared that the consensus was that the Republican leaders were trying through the courts to put the Governor and his associates "on the spot," the legislative inquiry strategy was determined upon.

In the chain of events leading to this decision, Judge Paul N. Schaeffer, assigned to the case by the State Supreme Court, declined to permit Mr. Shelley's place in the investigation be taken over by Attorney General Guy K. Bard, whom the Governor named to succeed Mr. Margiotti. The Attorney General, it was learned, has prepared legislation to meet what Governor Earle sees as the exigencies of the situation, and it was expected that a House Committee will be appointed at once to conduct open hearings on the charges against the 14 defendants.

City-Farmer Colonies in U. S. Proposed for German Exiles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Settlement of German refugees upon subsistence homesteads in the United States is being discussed here as a possible solution to the problem of finding economic security for fugitive peoples.

Worked out by Ralph Borsodi, economist and founder of the "city farmer" colonies at Suffern and West Nyack, N. Y., the homestead plan provides for establishment of exiles in small groups where they could find support through part-time farming and employment in decentralized industry.

Under such a program, according to Mr. Borsodi, refugees should escape the almost inevitable friction resulting from efforts to compete with Americans in the professional classes, a situation which has been found troublesome in England and elsewhere.

If cheap land were selected at some distance from large urban centers, the proposed experiment could be made self-liquidating, Mr. Borsodi holds. In any event, the basic plan has been taken to Europe by Dr. Conrad Hoffman, director of the International Missionary Council, for discussion in a conference representing 27 Protestant denominations.

As a result of the experience which its subsidiary, the Committee on Christian Approach to the Jews, has had in aiding German refugees, the Missionary Council has concluded that even though entered under the quota, immigrants coming to the United States under such conditions find it very difficult to obtain employment, it was said.

Therefore, special attention was paid to a group of Christian refugees, including members of several learned professions, who suggested the best way to solve the problem would be to establish self-help colonies, and who have asked the Council to find them suitable leadership.

Studying the refugee situation at the request of the Council, Mr. Borsodi decided that to make the experiment economically sound, candidates for the proposed colonies would have to be selected for their willingness to work at manual labor and establish themselves in America on a sturdy, pioneer basis.

For each community a group of leaders would be picked to receive special education in agriculture, handicraft, and other features of homestead life. These first trained homesteaders would repay loans advanced for the purchase of homes by helping to erect dwellings for other colonists.

Sites for the refugee homesteads would be acquired, if possible, with a nucleus of buildings already in existence, according to Mr. Borsodi's plan. Many suitable sites could be found in New York State, he said.

The Suffern and West Nyack colonies are not completely on a self-sustaining basis, for most of the homesteaders are only part-time farmers, but results achieved in reducing expenses and obtaining economic stability are held to indicate the feasibility of a larger and more comprehensive program modified to meet the special conditions resulting from immigration of refugees.

New Legal Publication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A new monthly legal magazine in Georgia, the Georgia Jurist, had its first issue July 11, 1938. The magazine claims to be a non-political, non-partisan publication, and is edited by Albert C. Jones and Mrs. Vera B. Jenkins.

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Spain Accepts British Plan

BARCELONA, July 25 (AP)—The Spanish Government's terms in accepting the European Non-Intervention Committee's plan for withdrawal of foreign troops from Spain were kept secret, pending their delivery in London.

Government sources, however, made clear that the note adopted by the Cabinet July 23 definitely accepted the plan.

"The English Government will have an opportunity once more to prove the correctness, the nobility of intention and the sacred patience of the Republic," commented the Government organ, La Vanguardia.

[The Spanish Government note, authoritative sources in London reported, will make only a few minor reservations. They said full details would not be divulged until the return to London of Pablo de Azcarate y Florez, Spanish Government Ambassador, from Barcelona, where he went for the Cabinet meeting at which the decision was made. The plain entails granting both sides belligerent rights after "substantial" withdrawals of foreign fighters. The Insurgents have not yet replied.]

The view in Barcelona, however, was not optimistic.

Some quarters expressed disbelief that the plan ever would be put into operation. Unofficial but usually well-informed sources said information had been received that a new division of Italian troops, with full war equipment, had landed in Insurgent Spain within the past week.

The Government goal was to resists the Insurgent offensives until foreign fighters could be withdrawn or the non-intervention machinery collapsed, considering either development would be to its benefit.

German Group Back Safe After Scaling Mighty Mount Eiger

GRINDELWALD, Swizerland, July 25 (AP)—Four German conquerors of 13,040-foot Mount Eiger arrived here today, ending the fears of observers whose telescopes had lost them in swirls of snow and fog among the mountain's perilous ravines.

Snow and fog were so blinding yesterday the Alpinists were forced to halt until afternoon on their rocky perches and wait for clearer weather.

Their ascent of the sheer cliff of the north wall took them three days and two nights.

Mount Eiger has been climbed before, but the party of young Germans is believed the first to make the ascent by the sheer "Ogre's Wall," a virtually vertical ascent of some 6,000 feet.

Dime in Lining Of New Waistcoat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEMBROKE, Wales—When trying on a new waistcoat recently Mr. W. Phillips of Pembroke Dock noticed that there was a round, hard object in the lining. He opened the seam and discovered a coin—an American dime dated 1920!

Paddy's Market Settles Down With Gala Opening at New Site

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Paddy's Market, 48-year-old New York landmark, is off to a new start at a new stand, with a pagefull of new resolutions and ambitious plans for expansion. No more is it "East Side, West Side, all around the town" for the pushcart operator. It's just plain West Side. Address 337 West Thirty-Ninth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues.

Once a vacant lot, it is now a veritable Persian Fair of 70 stalls and pushcarts, piled green and red with tomatoes and peppers, yellow with knobby squash, pink with garlic and white with 25-cent caps.

Paddy's Market lost its court fight to remain on Ninth Avenue at Forty-Second Street, and, for a while, it looked as if change and progress would steamroller the pushcart operator. But the tough quality that had sent the peddlers of yesterday over the cobbled streets of New York ferreting out customers has reasserted itself.

A Gala Opening

If Mrs. Epstein, Mrs. O'Rourke and Mrs. Brown and all the kids who used to patronize the old stand will only walk a little farther, all will be well, William H. Smith, head of The Paddy's Market Produce Dealers and Merchants Association, declared.

Flags waved above the asparagus and green corn, and huge signs—three of them—announced the gala opening on the cinder-covered lot, rented for $300 a month, the expenses being paid by the 70 operators who have been assigned their places at the new market.

Change has crowded the horse off New York streets, steel traffic tubes have encroached upon the domain of the East River and Hudson River ferries, motor busses have shrunken the mileage of over-head trolley cars, but the New York peddlers are making a final, and what they hope will be a triumphant, stand in their new open-air lot. What is more, the sentiment in Paddy's Market is today progressive and go-getter.

First, business ethics are going to be jacked up. Chiselers, price shavers, scale trimmers and those who misrepresent the maturity of a tomato are to be weeded out, Mr. Smith said.

Secondly, there is going to be more elegance. Shirt sleeves are a degree of informality no longer to be tolerated. Slick white coats are to be worn by these little businessmen, and if this market lot shows a burnished gleam in the still of a New York moonstruck night, it will be the polished tops of new ashcans, which are to be among the refurnishings.

Low-Price Policy

Finally, there is to be a low-price policy, made possible by eliminating the roaming, unlicensed peddler, whose competition was so costly to the sedate, stay-at-homers in Thirty-ninth Street.

Mr. Smith wants to avoid over-optimism, but he wouldn't be surprised if, with all this reorganization and new efficiency, Paddy's Market might someday have a roof over its head. Mr. Smith is a descendant of the Yankee peddler—that fragment of Americana that sent its wagons tinkling over the Alleghanies—and can foresee the day when a corrugated steel shed may cover the market. Then, indeed, these nomads of the retail trade would have settled down.

If there is any discordant sound in Paddy's Market, it is not the vender crying his wares, but the rivalry among the operators as to location. Mr. Smith believes as equitable arrangement as any is to establish a sort of veterans' preference, with the result that the choicest positions are going to old-timers like Papa Hart, who has passed half a century in the business.

The honor of being the first customer of the new Paddy's Market went to Mrs. Amelia Akrap. The honor of being the first produce sold went to three little peppers. The honor of making the first sale went to Gracomo Palmadesso.

Nevertheless, paving of the lot and other improvements will wait until the dealers see how many feet beat a path through to their pushcarts.

World Affairs Notebook

Trade by Barter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reich-Brazil trade dispute, bringing suspension of dealings July 13, and since reported settled, turns on the barter system of trading started by nations desiring economic independence and adopted in part by many others.

Germany's barter marks, which Brazil refused to honor, are part of Germany's system of "blocked marks" or marks of different values confined to specific uses. These marks are, roughly, "wholesale price" marks, used between banks, "credit marks" based on American balances in Germany, "security marks" based on sale by foreigners of German securities in Germany and "Aski marks" for foreign barter trade, convertible only into purchases from Germany.

Reich barter system was extended following the 1936 trip of Hjalmar Schacht, then Economics Minister, to southeast Europe, as a result of which Germany built up a powerful trade group with Austria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Turkey. Yugoslavia, which had exported heavily to Germany and found difficulty in collecting payment, owing to blocked marks, then arranged for a $5,750,000 order in Germany, which restarted trade.

Greek tobacco, Bulgarian fruit, and Rumanian livestock, extensively bought by Germany, were paid for by frozen credits held in Germany until the debt could be worked off through a "barter" deal.

Yugoslavia boosted imports from Germany from 33 per cent in 1929 to 42.7 per cent in 1937, its exports to Germany from 24.1 per cent in 1929 to 35.2 per cent in 1937. Greco-German trade increased almost as much. Bulgaria raised its imports from Germany from 29.8 to 58.2 in that period. Only Czechoslovakia's trade with Germany showed all-round drop—imports 46.2 to 19.7, exports 37.9 to 21.

Germany's barter agreements include a pact with Ecuador last May; trawlers exchanged for fish from Scotland; Egyptian cotton for German fertilizer; American Pacific Northwest salmon and lumber for fertilizer and hardware, German piping for American lubricating oil.

Italy, Rumania and other countries have resorted extensively to barter agreements.

A Monday Feature

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Shadow Wing and Henry

Shadow Wing was asleep though the sun was high overhead. It sent bright sparkles over the dancing waves and crept through the lacy arms of the tall trees. It was a beautiful morning to be wide awake but Shadow Wing was fast asleep in the gable of the cottage.

Shadow Wing was a tiny brown bat. He clung to the rafter by his little toes and hung head down, his paper thin wings wrapped snugly around the furry little body. No one would have guessed he was a very busy creature at night for just now Shadow Wing looked like a dry old leaf caught in the top of the cottage gable.

Henry was not asleep. He was a very wide awake little boy, playing on the beach in front of the cottage. All day long he carried pails of water or dug in the warm sand. He had lots of fun in the daytime, with birds flying about feeding their babies, crickets chirruping and every creature enjoying the pleasant sunlight. Everyone but Shadow Wing, who clung the tighter to his rafter and slept and slept.

The Last Sunbeam

The last little sunbeam had skipped over the water. The clouds were rosy with the sunset and coming dusk. Henry sat by his mother's side in the porch hammock while they sang softly,

"Bat, bat, come under my hat and I'll give you a piece of bacon."

"I'll go to bed when I've counted 1-2-3-4-5 bats," said Henry, winking sleepy eyes, but thinking he might be able to put off bedtime a few minutes.

Then Shadow Wing woke up, "Who is talking about me? Who is singing about bats?"

"Bat, bat, come under my hat and I'll give you a piece of bacon," hummed Henry's drowsy voice.

"Bacon—bacon, sounds good to me. About time I went out to get my supper." Shadow Wing unfolded his dark parchment arms and wriggled his toes. His eyes were like bright jet black buttons, and two round little ears stood up from his head.

The Five Bats

He swooped down toward the light and across the opening of the trees.

"Mother, mother, I see a bat. That's one. Just 2-3-4-5 more and I'll go to bed," cried Henry.

Shadow Wing listened and a wide grin went from ear to ear on his mouselike little face.

"I'll help Henry's mother get him to bed in short order," he thought. Circling high in the darkness, he flew down to the light from the opposite side of the veranda.

"Two, mother two," Henry clapped his hands in glee.

Shadow Wing flew back and forth five times and then Henry called, "Good night bats."

For three evenings they played the same game. Henry counting up to five, Shadow Wing grinning in the dark at his fine joke.

The fourth morning Henry sat on the porch watching the swallows who had nested in the wide cornice overhead. What could that be hanging from the gable? He looked carefully for some time.

"Mother, mother, it's the bats, I mean our bat, just one and not five."

Shadow Wing opened a sleepy eye and grinned. That evening he didn't pretend to be five bats but flew in the most amazing circles and loops, close to the veranda while Henry sang.

"Bat, bat come under my hat and I'll give you a piece of bacon."

June Finds a Messenger

Once upon a time there was a little girl whose name was June. She lived with her grandfather at the edge of green woods, and sometimes she got very lonely.

"Grandpa," she would say, "I wish I had a playmate."

Then her grandfather would shake his head and ask, "What kind of a playmate, little June?"

"A dog," June would answer, "or a cat or a white lamb."

Now one day there came to her grandfather's cottage a tall man. "Little June," he said, "I've brought you a bird." He opened his basket and there inside was a soft gray bird with gentle eyes.

"A pigeon," June cried, and clapped her hands.

The tall man smiled. "Wherever you take him, little June," he said, "he will fly back home."

June was excited. "You mean he can find his way," she asked, "from anywhere?"

The tall man nodded and took the pigeon from the basket.

"My little playmate," June cried. "I love him." That night she fed him corn and the next day she said to her grandfather, "Grandpa, I'm going in the green woods. Shall I take little pigeon with me?"

In the Green Wood

Her grandfather smiled. "Yes, take him," he said. "He will keep you company. Are you going to draw more pictures, little June?"

"Yes," June answered, for she liked to draw pictures of the trees and flowers that grew in the green wood. "And perhaps I shall draw a picture of little pigeon."

So June started out with her pencils and papers and little pigeon in the basket. The sky was very blue and the sunbeams fell in bright patches on the path.

"I will go farther today," June thought. "I will go deep in the woods." On and on she walked past the brook and the big rock and the waterfall, past a pond where frogs lived—on and on and on.

Then, of a sudden, she could not find the path. It seemed to be swallowed up in thick bushes.

Fly Fast, Little Bird!

She stood very still thinking hard. "Oh," she cried at last. "I know what to do!" Her eyes shone brightly on little pigeon, and taking paper and pencil she wrote:

"Dear Grandpa,
I am lost in the green woods somewhere to the left of the frog pond. Please come and find me. June."

She wound the bit of paper around the pigeon's leg and tied it on with her shoe string. "There, little pigeon," she said, "fly home as fast as you can!"

There was a flapping of wings. Away up in the air flew the pigeon and out of sight. June laughed.

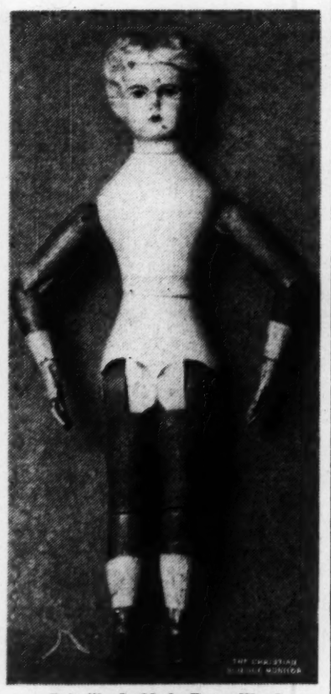
The shadows grew longer the woods darker. June got sleepy; she fell asleep with her head on the soft green moss. She did not know how long she had been asleep when she heard, "Little June! Little June!"

She opened her eyes, it was quite dark now. She did not know where she was, then she remembered.

"Grandpa," she called, "here I am."

He was coming, she could hear his footsteps and she ran to meet him. "Did you get my letter, Grandpa?" she cried. "Did little pigeon bring it?"

"Little pigeon did," Grandpa answered, "and he's waiting for us at the cottage."



Priscilla Is Made From Wood

Going to the Country

When mother takes Matilda to the country, Goodness me!
There are so many things to do; so many sights to see.
She has to buy so many clothes,
So many frills and furbelows;
It's very trying, Goodness knows!
For poor Matilda Lee!

But Oh, when mother stays at home, and Daddy goes instead,
Matilda doesn't bother much with bows upon her head.
Her Sunday frocks are packed away,
Her hats are in the trunk *to stay*—
And then Matilda is as gay
As stories you have read

About the barefoot country girls who climb the cherry trees,
And seek for berries in the wood, abuzz with bumblebees.
Matilda does these very things;
(She never minds the bites and stings)
She just sits 'round and sings and sings,
As happy as you please!

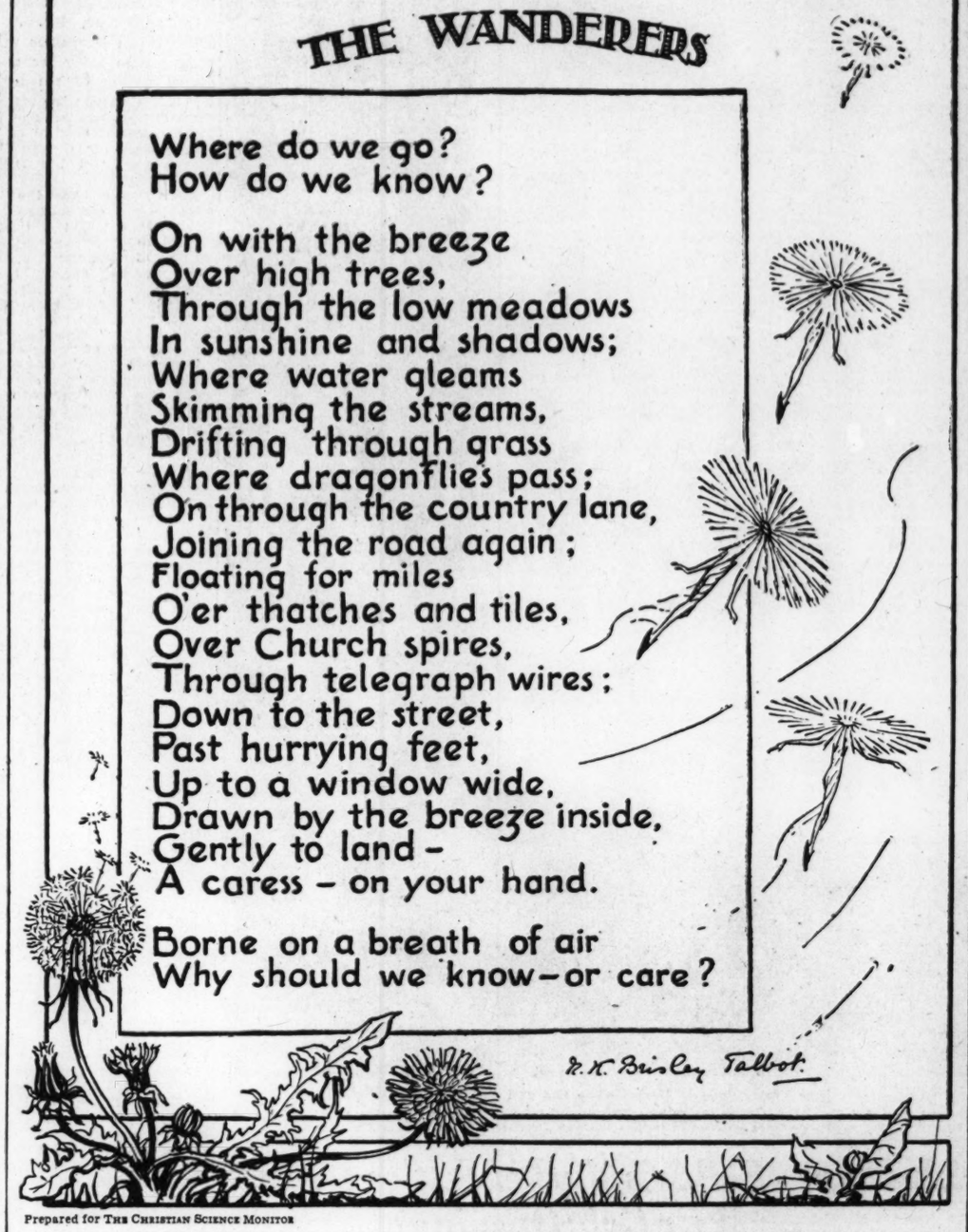
MABEL LIVINGSTONE

THE WANDERERS

Where do we go?
How do we know?

On with the breeze
Over high trees,
Through the low meadows
In sunshine and shadows;
Where water gleams
Skimming the streams,
Drifting through grass
Where dragonflies pass;
On through the country lane,
Joining the road again;
Floating for miles
O'er thatches and tiles,
Over Church spires,
Through telegraph wires;
Down to the street,
Past hurrying feet,
Up to a window wide,
Drawn by the breeze inside,
Gently to land—
A caress—on your hand.

Borne on a breath of air
Why should we know—or care?



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Two Early American Dolls

Priscilla and Patience are two most unusual dolls. The fact that Priscilla is very old is readily seen by her wooden body, so cleverly fashioned. But she is in excellent condition despite her years.

Priscilla was found in a quaint antique shop in Massachusetts, lying forgotten in a corner, and clothed in nothing but the dust of many seasons. At first it seemed the only remarkable things about her were her eyes, which are as blue as the sky, and her shoes, which were painted to match them. But, dusted off, she proved to be worthy of a better place than a remote corner.

Skillfully Carved

Priscilla is made from wood. She measures about 10 inches in length, and because of her fine, flexible wooden limbs she is able to assume any number of positions with her arms and feet. She can bend her knees gracefully, and the upper part of her body is easily adjusted into a comfortable chair. Her hands and feet are made from pewter, which has been painted over. As for her head it was designed from plaster of Paris, and she boasts a permanent wave that would put a beauty parlor to shame. Priscilla's hair has been permanently curled for well over a hundred years, which is indeed a very hard record to beat.

Unfortunately, no one seems to know very much about Priscilla. Even the antique dealer said he had seen only two other dolls like her, and they were no longer perfect. He judged that Priscilla dated prior to 1820 because her wooden body was so ingeniously made. People look at Priscilla in amazement. At first they feel a little regretful because she has no clothes. But then her interesting wooden body, so much more beautifully made than many a modern doll, makes them forget everything but the skill that created her.

Patience Has Pretty Clothes

The amazing thing about Patience is that she is older than Priscilla. She has some lovely clothes, as well as a fine wooden body. You see Patience did not become separated from her family as soon as Priscilla did, and that is, undoubtedly, why she is so well dressed. Patience came from near Newburgh, New York, and she was once owned by the family of Colonel Beiknapp, who was a relative of George Washington.

Patience, herself, is delicately fashioned from wood. Her broad face, with its honest brown eyes, and quiet, peaceful expression, makes one think of the stolid Dutch people who settled in that part of the country. She is really a very splendid example of an early American doll. Her hands and feet have been carefully whittled from wood, and even her black curls have been carved, painstakingly, so that they hang gracefully to her fine broad shoulders.

Patience wears a quaint old dress with a long green taffeta petticoat, over which there is a net skirt edged with lace. Lace pantalets peep out from beneath the skirt and fall below her tiny ankles. Her dress is fashioned with a tight waist and a mauve bodice, with short sleeves. Age has changed the mauve color to tan in places, but all the lace edging the sleeves, and the shoulders, is intact.

How much Patience could tell Priscilla, of the many thrilling events in American history that took place before Priscilla was whittled from wood. And how much both these dolls could tell all of us, if only they could speak.

Janet P. Johl

Mathilde From Gruyère

Mathilde was a little Swiss girl, with soft, curly, brown hair and blue eyes, who lived in the town of Gruyère, famous the world over for its delicious cheese, and its fine cattle. The little town lies on a steep hill above the left bank of the Sarine River, far above sea level. Besides being the capital of the region, it has a castle that is 1,000 years old.

Patience Looks Honest and Peaceful

Mathilde lived in a high gabled, two storied, white chalet with bright green shutters. At the many windows were flower boxes gay with yellow masturiums and red geraniums. Mathilde's daily task was to snip the dried leaves from the blossoms and plants.

She helped her mother, too, to keep the chalet in typical Swiss style, so that it was immaculately clean inside and outside. Huge copper cheese pots were scoured and scrubbed until they shone. Fresh white lace curtains, across the built-in bed alcoves, hid the beds when they were not in use.

Busy Days

There was always a great deal of work to do in Gruyère. When the black and white cows came in from feeding all day on the tender abundant herbage of the valley, there was the milking to be done, the cream to be separated, the sweet butter to be churned or the cheese to be boiled.

Mathilde liked the month of August and its annual fête day. Then loyal Gruyèriens gathered to celebrate the beginning of Swiss independence. Everyone dressed in gay old costumes, and paraded through the one cobble-stoned street of the town to the fountain to sing the old ballads and "choraules."

Mathilde's father wore a round straw hat, with a tuft, and a black velvet ribbon, for the occasion. He put it right on top of his usual small skull cap. His trousers were blue and his embroidered tunic was worn over a short sleeved blue and white shirt called a bredzon. Mathilde's mother wore a red silk skirt and a white blouse with a black tunic. Mathilde was a picture in a green skirt, an embroidered bodice and a gay bonnet with a plume. Everyone hurried down to the fountain as the bells chimed out old hymns and folk songs.

Fireworks and Bonfires

At last the carillioneur stopped his cheerful, ringing music and the Gruyère band struck up the national air "Le Ranz des Vaches." Tuneful voices, grateful for freedom, sang the old song in the Romansch dialect.

When the celebration was over Mathilde was glad to go to her built-in alcove bed and its mattress of sweet new mown hay.

A'Piping About Books

Book Reviews

"The Jumping Lions of Borneo," by J. W. Dunne, is a book that boys and girls who are looking for a new story about animals will enjoy. This is a zoo book, for the lion and his cubs, the heroes of this tale, were brought from Borneo to Puddleborough Zoo.

The keepers did not know that a Chinese explorer had discovered, centuries ago, that the lions of Borneo are jumping lions. "They can jump higher and jump farther than any kangaroo that ever was born," the author says. The story concerns the capture of the lions, the journey to the zoo and the stir they made during their stay there.

You will meet other animals in the zoo; hippopotomi, kangaroos, crocodiles, bears, tigers and elephants. The jumping lions were far from contented shut up in their new home and they led a revolt. They taught their companions how to unlock the cage doors and together they went adventuring. There are thrilling moments and some funny incidents which the author tells in an interesting and amusing manner. We just can't tell you what happened for we want you to have the fun of finding out for yourselves.

Very remarkable pictures by Irene Robinson convey the majesty and power of these huge beasts. The book is large and the pages are well filled with realistic and striking drawings that add much to this charming nonsensical tale of animal adventure for eight to eleven-year-olds.

Roundabout French Canada

In a very unusual and lovely picture story-book called "French Canada," by Hazel Boswell, you will find much to interest you, for Miss Boswell loves and knows well this country and people around Quebec. The stories give the history and legends of the region and her pictures are made in the colors and style of the French Canadians' own hooked rugs.

If you have been on a summer vacation tour to this fascinating country, so foreign in its manners and customs, yet such a close neighbor to the United States, you will enjoy renewing your acquaintance with the surroundings, the people, their industries and their arts. If you haven't been, you may have a trip "by book" with this artist-author as your enthusiastic guide. This is a book Father and Mother will enjoy reading with you, after a visit, or in anticipation of one, to French Canada.

"Zickle's Luck," by Edna Turpin, is a tale of a small boy who lived in Virginia. He was poor in worldly goods, that is his mammy didn't have much ready money, but he was Happy. One day when he saw a billboard that read "County Fair. All Next Week. Six Big Days. Come to the Fair," he was so excited and stirred and wanted to go to the Fair so much that he said: "Let's go, Mammy." But Mrs. Brim shook her head. "Can't son, Can't."

But Zickle kept on thinking. "Ponies, a merry-go-round! Wheel—a Ferris wheel! Like the circus! And a band?"

Mammy told Aunt Lizzie how Zickle "wanted to go so bad to the Fair" and his aunt said: "Well now Zickle, I'll make you a promise. If you be a good boy all the week, I'll take you to the Fair Sadday."

Zickle promised to be the best boy ever was, all day every day for a week. But—well you know how it is—one thing followed another and each day brought some mishap. When he had about given up all hope of having his wish come true, Friday brought him his chance to make good. You must read this book to find out what he did with it.

Things That Really Happened

Frances Rogers tells the story of the famous Statue of Liberty and of the sculptor Bartholdi in "Big Miss Liberty," a book filled with facts, though told in a jolly, lively and dramatic way that will appeal to boys and girls who like stories about things that really happened.

Seventy years ago, France, in grateful recognition of the bond existing between the two great republics from the time of Lafayette, chose to make a gift to the United States. Details are given here about the plan, the cost, the carrying out of the work, the acceptance of the gift, the shipping of it to America and at last the difficult task of putting it together, placing it in its present site and of the celebration held on October 28, 1886, when the great statue, Liberty Enlightening the World, was unveiled in New York harbor.

Pictures in color by the artist-author carry the spirit and purpose of the story and introduce some humor into the scenes and events connected with the history of "Big Miss Liberty."

"More About the Little Old Woman Who Used Her Head," by Hope Newell, continues the fun begun in the first book by this author called "The Little Old Woman Who Used Her Head."

The Little Old Woman, you know, always said "what would be the good of my having a head if I did not use it?" So she always did use her head and amazing were the results! Though she had but few possessions she was happy and contented.

This second book which the author gives us is in response to the many many letters from boys and girls asking for more about the Little Old Woman. How she made her Easter bonnet, how she saw the circus come into town before any one else, how she made snow in order to keep her geese and rats cool, how she found a new way to save her pennies are but some of her adventures. They are sure to make you laugh and we know you'll like the closing story of how the Little Old Woman spent Christmas Eve. The book ends with her sitting by the fire and she says: "I only hope that all the people in the whole world are as happy as we are. And what is more, they would be too, if they would do as I do and always use their heads."

Grandmother's Stories

Have you ever heard people say "As still as a mouse," "As fat as a pig," "As hungry as a bear," "As busy as a bee," or use other animal similes like these? Well, in a little book, just published, "Judith, Still as a Mouse Stories," by Joy M. Lacey, you will find ten stories and many pictures that will explain why grown people use these expressions.

Judith visited her grandmother every summer. She made a long visit, sometimes staying ten weeks. On fine sunny days Judith loved to play. Under the big maple tree in the yard was a long rope swing. Judith like to swing. She raced butterflies, picked pink and blue and yellow flowers in Grandmother's lovely garden, arranged them in pretty bowls for the house and watched the bees getting honey.

On rainy days Judith played on the big front porch, and it was then that Grandmother told her stories. She would pull her little rocker up beside Grandmother's rocker and say, "tell me some animal stories like 'Still as a Mouse.'"

You will want to read these animal stories and we think you will find them especially good, as Judith did, for rainy day amusement if you are in the country or at home.

For Singing Time

For your pleasure, when you like to sing, there is a gay book called "Sing and Sing Again," by Ann Sterling Boesel, with bright pictures in pleasing colors by Louise Costello. All sorts of things that happen in everyday life are presented here with a song for each.

All kinds of holidays are remembered too, such as a song for Valentine's day, Christmas, Easter, Halloween, etc. There is a story connected with every song. For instance, there's "Rustle the White Throated Sparrow" who was so happy he burst into song every few minutes and we learn how others copied his singing, and then there are song-stories about the circus, the apple tree, the thunder and many more for you to learn and sing.

You will enjoy this book most when you share it with Mother, your older sisters and brothers or your teacher.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Books Reviewed

The Jumping Lions o Porneo, by J. W. Dunne. Illustrated by Irene Robinson. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.

French Canada, pictures and stories by Hazel Boswell. New York: The Viking Press. $2.

Zickle's Luck, by Edna Turpin. Illustrated by Marjorie Peters. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Big Miss Liberty, by Frances Rogers. Illustrated in color by the author. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

More About the Little Old Woman Who Used Her Head, by Hope Newell. Pictures by Margaret Ruse. New York: Thomas Nelson and Sons. $1.

Judith; Still as a Mouse Stories, by Joy M. Lacey. Pictures by Mary Grosjean. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $.75.

Sing and Sing Again, by Ann Sterling Boesel. Pictures by Louise Costello. London and New York: Oxford University Press. $2.50.

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ALL EVERY DAY in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Longwood Bowl Finals Today—Cincinnati Coming to Beehive—Chess Champions

Bees at Home Tomorrow For Lengthy Stay

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having closed their third western tour by losing a double-header in Pittsburgh yesterday, the Bees return to the Hub tomorrow for the opening of their longest home stand of the season. Facing all National League rivals with the lone exception of Philadelphia, the Bostonians play 23 games—including five twin bills—through Aug. 14.

On the morrow, Bill McKechnie brings his Cincinnati Reds to the Hive for a series of four games in three days. The double-header is Wednesday, which has become a banner week-day date in Boston. On Friday, Frankie Frisch escorts the St. Louis Cardinals into Back Bay. Like McKechnie, Frisch stays for three afternoons, and meets the Bees in a double bill on Sunday.

Pirates Next Week

Next week the locals keep busy by playing successive series with the Pittsburgh Pirates and Chicago Cubs, the "hottest" teams in the National League. The third week finds our boys meeting the New York Giants and Brooklyn Dodgers. If the Bees can win a majority of their games over that ambitious schedule, Bostonians will lift their hats to Manager Casey Stengel.

Touring the circuit, the Bees had practically no "luck" whatever. They dropped two out of three to the Giants and Reds, three out of four to the Pirates and four straight in Chicago. They did manage to edge the Cardinals, however, two games to one.

This losing record of five triumphs and 12 setbacks knocked Stengel loose from fifth place, behind the Dodgers. The Brooklyns traveled faster than any club in the league—the contenders included—during the past two weeks, and are giving the locals an interesting battle for the second division leadership.

Errickson's First

On the road, Lou Fette outpitched the Giants and Cardinals. Returning to action after his forced layoff, Danny MacFayden stopped the league-leading Pirates. Jim Turner scored over the Cardinals. In a relief effort at Cincinnati on the night of July 20, young Dick Errickson won his first major league contest. Max West's homer with two on in the ninth inning, off Johnny Vander Meer, was the deciding blow in Dick's No. 1.

Although the competition is great, the Bees are formidable at National League Field, and should improve their position in the standing during the long home stay.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox will be taking a turn around the American League, opening tomorrow in Chicago. Because of yesterday's postponement, they remained at Fenway Park today for a double-header with the Cleveland Indians.

The many postponements last week must have established some sort of record for Boston, at this stage of the season. Missed dates are frequent in April and early May, but seldom has a club lost seven games in one week during July.

Because of this inactivity, the Sox face a herculean schedule in late August. At one stretch during their next stand at Fenway Park, they play 11 games in seven days. On Sunday, Aug. 21, the schedule calls for two games with the Washington Senators. The following day is open. On Tuesday and Wednesday the Indians are here, with a twin bill booked for one of those days. Thursday, Friday and Saturday of that week finds the locals playing three successive bargain bills with the Chicago White Sox.

The Bees have taken Tommy Kane, infielder, from their Hartford farm in the Eastern League. A Chicago boy, Kane can play either shortstop or second base.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting
(First Three in Each League)

Player, Club—	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Averill, Indians	77	283	66	105	.371
Lombardi, Reds	71	261	33	95	.364
Foxx, Red Sox	78	293	73	106	.362
Travis, Senators	83	323	53	113	.350
Berger, Reds	56	203	44	71	.350
Medwick, Cardinals	79	316	53	110	.348

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	29	Goodman, Reds	26
Foxx, Red Sox	26	Ott, Giants	21
York, Tigers	22	Mize, Cardinals	13
Dickey, Yankees	18		
Johnson, Athletics	18		

The Standings

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	53	30	.639
New York	51	36	.586
Chicago	49	37	.570
Cincinnati	47	38	.553
Brooklyn	40	46	.465
Boston	39	44	.456
St. Louis	35	48	.422
Philadelphia	25	57	.305

Results July 23

Boston 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 10, Philadelphia 9
Brooklyn 4, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 7, New York 4.
Chicago 3, New York 1.

Results July 24

Pittsburgh 5, Boston 4 (15 innings)
Pittsburgh 4, Boston 2. (6 innings)
St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 4.
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 2.
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 5.
Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 1.
Chicago 5, New York 4 (15 innings)

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	59	29	.633
Cleveland	48	29	.623
Boston	47	31	.603
Washington	46	42	.523
Chicago	34	39	.466
Detroit	40	44	.465
Philadelphia	29	48	.377
St. Louis	25	55	.313

Results July 23

All games postponed.

Results July 24

New York 2, Chicago 0.
Chicago 8, New York 3.
St. Louis 4, Washington 2.
Washington 11, St. Louis 1.
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 4.
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 3.
Other games postponed.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park—Two Games—First Game at 1:45
Red Sox vs. Cleveland
Seats at Fenway Park

Seek Leg on Ninth Bowl

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World
Robert L. (Bobby) Riggs and (Inset) Frank Kovacs

West Side R. C. Keeps Trophy

RED BANK, N. J., July 25 (AP)—Sturdy oarsmen of the West Side Rowing Club of Buffalo, N. Y., headed home today with their third club championship in the history of the National rowing regatta, a triumph they gained on the rain-swollen North Shrewsbury River against a fleet of the best sweep-swingers in the United States and Canada.

While their single scullers failed to shine, the Buffalo club's crews were so well balanced that they won four races in the two-day meet, finished second in two others and piled up a total of 114 points to retain the Julius Barnes Trophy which they won last year West Side also held the club crown in 1935.

Coached by Carl Flynn and Roy Couch, the big squad from upstate New York took the lead at the end of Saturday's events and stretched it yesterday to beat out New York A. C., runner-up with 75 points. Penn A. C. of Philadelphia was third with 61 points and Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, Canada, fourth with 54½.

Burk Has Run-Over

Penn A. C.'s Joe Burk, recent winner of the Diamond Sculls at the British Henley Regatta, retained his National singles championship in hollow fashion as Jimmy Russell of the Argonauts, his only eligible challenger, withdrew. Burk, racing alone, finished in the slow time of 7m. 46 2-5s.

Individual winners crowned in hard-earned triumphs included John Flavelle of the Argonauts, who repeated his 1937 victory in the 145-pound mile and quarter singles; Ken Thorburn of the Argonauts, who nosed champion Flavelle in the quarter-mile races for 145 pounders, and Joe Hutton of the Bachelors Barge Club, conqueror of a strong field in the senior quarter-mile spin.

Chief interest settled on the race for senior eight-oared shells in which West Side's veteran eight, stroked by Charley Gray and with Ken Ashby, Rutgers University stroke oar, at No. 4, beat the New York A. C. by a length and a half in 6m. 39s. Two lengths behind was Penn A. C., while the North Star Rowing Club of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, trailed a poor fourth.

West Side Wins Four-Oar

West Side picked up another first place by conquering Penn A. C. in the race for senior four-oared shells with coxswain, while its 145-pound eight was beaten out by Undine in a driving finish.

Walter Pfaumer and Conrad Anderson of Bachelors successfully defended their senior doubles title by beating out Jack Sulger and Dan Barrow of the New York A. C. The Philadelphians, timed in 7m. 27 4-5s., had a length advantage over the Winged Foot duo.

Charles Bertram of the New York A. C., a member of the regatta executive committee, said the finishes were the closest he has seen in 39 years of following rowing races.

The scene of next year's championships will be decided at a meeting of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen at New York next January.

Bradman Scores Another Century

LEEDS, England, July 25 (CP Cable)—Aided by another century from the flashing bat of Don Bradman, Australia compiled a first-innings total of 242 runs, 19 more than England, in the second day's play of the fourth cricket test.

Going in at the fall of the second wicket, the Australian captain hit the bowling for 103 runs, his 15th test century against England. Eighth out with the score at 240, Bradman batted flawlessly for a shade under three hours, hitting nine 4s.

England's fast bowlers turned in brilliant performances, Kenneth Farnes taking 4 wickets for 77 runs and William Bowes 3 for 79.

The only player to give him real assistance was Ben Barnett, Victorian wicketkeeper. Resuming Saturday after scoring a single in the closing minutes of Friday's play, he defied the attack for two hours to score 57 runs. The score:

England—First Innings 223
Australia—First Innings

W. A. Brown, b Wright	22
J. H. Fingleton, b Verity	30
B. H. Barnett, c Price, b Farnes	57
D. G. Bradman, b Bowes	103
B. J. McCabe, b Farnes	1
C. L. Badcock, b Bowes	4
A. L. Hassett, c Hammond, b Wright	13
M. G. Waite, c Price, b Farnes	3
W. J. O'Reilly, c Hammond, b Farnes	2
E. L. McCormick, b Bowes	0
L. Fleetwood-Smith (not out)	1
Extras	6
Total	242

Fall of wickets, 1-28, 2-67, 3-128, 4-136, 5-145, 6-199, 7-232, 8-240, 9-240, 10-242.

Bowling	O	M	R	W
K. Farnes	36	7	77	4
Bowes	35.4	6	79	3
Wright	15	4	38	2
Verity	19	6	30	1
Edrich	3	0	13	0

England—Second Innings

Edrich (not out)	96
Barnett (not out)	30
Extras	4
Total (for no wickets)	49

Bobby Riggs Faces Kovacs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 25—After having played all but four of the first-round matches at the Longwood Covered Courts building and at the indoor courts of The Country Club, Clyde Park, Brookline, Bobby Riggs of Chicago, seeded No. 2 in the tournament, and Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., seeded No. 7, meet in the finals this afternoon and the winner will be the first player to have his name engraved on the new Longwood Bowl. The doubles titles will be played for by Riggs and Charles Hare of England, and Kovacs and Bobby Harmon of Oakland.

The features of the men's singles quarter and semifinal rounds was the showing made by Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore. Cooke was one of the unseeded players. In the quarterfinals he defeated Hal Surface, Kansas City, seeded No. 4, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, and then he gave Bobby Riggs a great battle in the semifinal, finally losing, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2. Chester Murphy, one of the University of Chicago twins, gave Kovacs a good battle in the quarterfinals, winning one of the three sets played; but the California youth easily defeated Hare in the semifinals, 6—2, 6—4.

Helen Bernard of New York, won the women's prize by defeating Virginia Wolfenden, of San Francisco, in the final, 6—3, 6—3. In the semifinal she defeated Virginia Hollinger of Dayton, 6—2, 6—4; while Miss Wolfenden defeated Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, 6—4, 7—5. The women's division of play was held on the indoor courts of the Badminton Tennis Club in Boston.

Longwood Bowl Tournament

Quarterfinal Round

Robert Riggs, Chicago, defeated Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., San Francisco, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.
Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., defeated Hal Surface, Kansas City, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.
Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif., defeated Chester Murphy, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.
Charles Hare, England, defeated John Shostrum, Chicago, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Semifinal Round

Robert Riggs, Chicago defeated Elwood Clarke, Portland, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.
Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif., defeated Charles Hare, England, 6—2, 6—4.

Doubles—Semifinals

Robert Riggs, Chicago, and Charles Hare, England, defeated J. Norman Anderson and August Ganzenmuller, 6—3, 6—3.
Frank Kovacs and Bobby Harmon, Oakland, Calif., defeated Hal Surface, Kansas City, and Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., 7—5, 6—3.

Women's Division—Semifinal Round

Helen Bernhard, New York, defeated Virginia Hollinger, Dayton, 6—3, 6—4.
Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco, defeated Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, 6—4, 7—5.

Final Round

Helen Bernhard, New York, defeated Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco, 6—3, 6—3.

Doubles—Finals

Eunice Dean, San Antonio, Texas, and Cissy Madden, Jamaica Plain, defeated Helen Germaine, New York, and Mrs. Takuko Nakano, Japan, 6—3, 6—3.

Anderson Wins Road Race

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., July 25 (AP)—Lloyd Anderson, of Providence, a novice in the distance running game, won the 12-mile handicap road race, conducted by the N. D. A. C. of Central Falls here Saturday.

Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, covering the distance in 1h. 2m. 38s. won the time prize, defeating Tarzan Brown by one second.

The Norfolk (Mass.) Young Men's Club won the team prize with the Lynn (Mass.) Y. M. C. A. second.

Horowitz and Kashdan Tie For Chess Championship

The final round of the Masters Division of the American Chess Federation Congress, which concluded Saturday at the Hotel Touraine, Boston, resulted in a joint triumph for two New Yorkers, I. I. Kashdan and I. A. Horowitz, who thus become co-champions for the year 1938. Horowitz, paired with David S. Polland, 1937 winner, was able to win a valuable pawn in mid-game complications. Polland resigned shortly thereafter since his position was hopeless. Kashdan had a more difficult time, since, although he won a pawn in the opening from Paul Rosenzweig, New York, it was sometime before the positions could be simplified.

The battle for third and fourth positions centered in the Blumin-Morton encounter. Harold Morton, New England champion, intent upon winning, initiated a King side Pawn attack which the Canadian champion carefully countered. Entering the ending a pawn ahead. Blumin was finally able to triumph in the second session, and thereby equalled the score of Polland. A. E. Santasiere, New York school teacher, won fifth prize.

In the Consolation Division, Donald MacMurray, New York, was assured of first, even before he met Weaver Adams, Massachusetts champion. But this did not dull his winning methods, and after much sacrificing, his mating threats were insurmountable. Adams, however, finished second, barely ahead of Bernard Wolk, New York, whom Harlow B. Daly, Boston, held to a draw.

Joseph Rauch, Montreal, was undefeated in Class A. and won with 11½-½, closely followed by H. B. Woods, Virginia Beach, Va., also undefeated. The final standings:

Masters

Players	Won	Lost	Players	Won	Lost
Kashdan	9	2	Shainswit	4½	5½
Horowitz	9	2	Collins	4	7
Polland	7½	3½	Jaffe	4	7
Blumin	7½	3½	Moskowitz	3½	7½
Santasiere	6	5	Rosenzweig	3	8
Morton	5½	5½	Dahlstrom	1½	8½

Consolation Masters

Players	Won	Lost	Players	Won	Lost
MacMurray	10½	½	Lyman	5	6
Adams	7½	3½	Garfinkel	4½	6½
Wolk	7	4	Buesman	4	7
Martin	6	5	Marcus	4	7
Murdock	6	5	Fliegel	3	8
Daly	5½	5½	Epstein	3	8

Class A

Players	Won	Lost	Players	Won	Lost
Rauch	11½	½	Holland	4	8
Woods	11	1	Lewis	4	8
Mitchell	8½	3½	Bellamy	3½	8½
Mayers	8½	3½	Brauconnier	2½	9½
M. Bellome	7½	4½	Edelston	2½	9½
Gring	7	5	Holloway	1½	10½
Broughton	5½	6½			

New Chess Champions

By a Staff Photographer
Israel A. Horowitz and (Inset) Isaac I. Kashdan, New York

Bald Peak Golf

MELVIN VILLAGE, N. H., July 25 (AP)—Dick Chapman, of Greenwich, Conn. yesterday gained the Bald Peak invitation golf triumph by defeating Ray Lenahan, of Providence, R. I., 5 and 4, with a par-cracking performance that started after he dropped two of the first three holes. Chapman gained the final round in the morning by defeating last year's winner, Ed Peterson, of Watertown, Mass., 2 and 1, while Lenahan was eliminating Mark Stuart, of New York, runner-up for the past three years, 3 and 1.

Today a Year Ago
By the Associated Press

Gene Sarazen won $10,000 Chicago open golf with 290.

Winners on Local Indoor Courts

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World
Left—Helen Bernhard
Center—Cissy Madden
Right—Eunice Dean

Miss Bernhard of New York Won the Longwood Singles Final by Defeating Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Madden of Boston and Miss Dean of Texas Won the Doubles, Beating Helen Germaine of New York and Mrs. Takuko Nakano of Japan, 6—3, 6—3

Senior Golfers Have New Trophy

By the Canadian Press

Toronto, July 25

H. P. Baker, secretary of the Canadian Seniors' Golf Association, has announced that the United States Seniors' Golf Association has donated a silver trophy, in memory of the late George S. Lyon of Toronto, dean of Canadian and United States senior golfers.

The Trophy will be awarded to the player with the best net score in the annual individual championship. The winner will hold it for one year, receiving a replica at the end of the year.

The Canadian seniors' tournament this year will be played here from Sept. 5 to 10. Annual triangular matches also will be held between teams from Great Britain, United States and Canada.

N. H. Tennis Finals

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 25 (AP)—S. Ellsworth Davenport, of Forest Hills, N. Y., won the White Mountain and New Hampshire tennis championship by defeating Don Meiklejohn, of Hanover, N. H., member of the Dartmouth Faculty, 7—5, 6—1, 6—2.

Meiklejohn qualified for the finals by eliminating the 1937 winner, Robert H. Decker, of Miami, in a two-set match, 6—3, 6—3.

The women's title went to Katherine Hubbell, of Dedham, Mass., when she defeated Mrs. W. Merrill Hall of New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Fritz Kuser, of Trenton, N. J., and Davenport won the doubles title by defeating W. Merrill Hall, of New York, and Anton von Bernuth, of Whitestone, N. Y., 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

The mixed doubles crown went to Katherine Hubbell and Kuser, who turned back Mr. and Mrs. Hall 6—2, 6—3.

Ziemetz Double Winner

Frank Ziemetz, B. A. A. and Boston College flier, scored a double in the Newton YMCA's fifth annual track meet held at the Y track in Newton Saturday, leading the field in the dash with the time of 10.2s., and jumping 23ft. 2in. in the broad jump. Jack Keville of Columbia won the mile in the slow time of 4m. 45s. to win the first leg of the Henry C. Pierce Trophy.

Tiller Talk

Yesterday marked the close of the worst week in yacht racing the North and South Shores have experienced in many sailings. During the week the weather kept the North Shore junior sailors ashore, and although the past week end was more fitted to racing, the continued bad weather found others safely tucked in at their moorings.

Squantum sailors, backbone of the Indian Class fleet, had enough of the wet Saturday and yesterday mornings, and yesterday noon found them attempting to cancel the scheduled Indian Class special meeting at Hull for the Governor Hurley trophy. Southie skippers agreed not to go, but when a lift appeared in the rain and the sky lightened a little, it was decided to race.

It was probably the weather that spoiled the whole affair. Everybody has been blaming everything on the weather lately, so naturally the race that followed was laid to the weather.

Whatever the reason, weather or not, it was the poorest exhibition of sail boat racing the Indian Class has ever produced. The course was posted a beat to Sheep Island, reach over to Peddocks and a wider reach to the starting line, twice around.

McCoombs Wins at Squantum

Paul McCoombs, new Indian class leader, who by the way won the morning Indian encounter at Squantum, jumped to an early lead and began beating to windward in grand style with Sachem, owned and sailed by Billy Cornell, following.

Johnny McAleer, sailing Kickapoo, left the first mark to starboard with a comfortable margin over Sachem and set the kite for Peddocks.

George Wightman, sailing Billy Wells' Injun, was third boat around, but instead of leaving the buoy to starboard, Wightman rounded to port—and the remainder of the fleet followed. Wightman headed for home, with Sachem, thinking that he had misread the course, turning about to round the opposite way.

Because of Kickapoo's high standing in the interclub races, it was necessary for the crew to handle sail fast as she also came about and retraced her steps.

Half way home the middle fleet decided that Wightman's course was wrong and once again turned for the course Kickapoo had started upon in the first place. By this time Kickapoo was well down. Wightman, too, realized his mistake and he followed.

Theoretically, the entire fleet was sailing the wrong course by this time. Even Kickapoo and Sachem, who had rounded correctly the first time, were wrong, for they had retraced their first turns and thereby nullified them.

Fleet Confused Again

To make matters worse, part of the fleet were confused again. On the first leg, a government channel marker was used as a respecting mark, its position being near the starting line. Muja, leading Indian at that buoy, believed it to be the marker for the turn of the twice around course and at least ten boats followed. The rest of the fleet, headed by Chic Graf with his Lark, kept on past to the starting line and then turned for the second time round.

All-in-all, this current interclub of the Indian Class was a fiasco, and one that its members present yesterday will not forget. Sachem protested the entire fleet with the exception of Kickapoo, but the committee discarded this. It was ruled a race, but officially it was no race—they were playing "follow the leader."

Probably the Indian Class will vote the race out of the interclub standing and call it a special race, merely for the Governor Hurley trophy. It was the opinion of the class members following the affair that the race should be canceled, but the committee evidently felt differently.

A large crowd watched the race yesterday in the rain, and it was a wet crowd at that. Most of the group probably had never seen a race before, and today after the proceedings, it can be said that their record is still intact.

Providence Loses Franchise

Providence, R. I., July 25 (AP)—At the annual meeting of the New England division of the American Soccer League held in this city Saturday night the franchise of the Providence A. C. was declared forfeited for failure to play Lusitano A. C. of Ludlow in the league cup final last month.

Princeton And Cornell Track Team Is Victor

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—The combined track forces of Princeton and Cornell drew even in their rivalry with Oxford and Cambridge by winning Saturday's meet, 9 events to 3, at White City Stadium. Each team has won four and there has been one tie since the series was inaugurated in 1921.

Jim Pender and "Ham" Hucker of Cornell were the heroes of the American victory. Pender came home first in the 100 and 220-yard sprints, while Hucker captured the 120-yard high and 220-yard low hurdles.

With only first places being counted, England's Arthur Godfrey Kilmer Brown of Cambridge accounted for two of the Britons' three points by winning the 440-yard and half-mile runs. Crossley Holland, also of Cambridge, gained the other British victory, beating Ed Mezitt of Cornell in the mile by a yard and a half in 4m. 23.4s.

The only new meet record went to Howark (Wreck) Welch, Cornell distance star who was timed in 14m. 44.8s., for three miles while scoring by 40 yards over E. C. Weir of Cambridge.

While Cornell accounted for five points in the track events, Princeton men won the four field events.

Grandin Wise took the shotput with a heave of 48ft. 1in.; Anson Pesina won the broad jump with a leap of 23ft. 9½in.; Richard R. Robinson cleared 6ft. 1in., to win the high jump, and Richard F. Patterson won the pole vault at 12ft. 6in. Patterson's victory was the one that clinched the meet for the visitors.

The Americans placed one-two in four events. Al Van Ranst of Cornell was runner-up in the shot, Charles J. Rainear of Princeton took second in the vault, Palmer Way of Princeton was beaten by 2½ inches by Perina, and Walter W. Zittel ran second to Hucker in the low hurdles.

Hucker's times were 15 seconds flat and 24.4s., and Pender's 10s. flat in the 100, which he won by inches, and 22.4s in the 220, in which Pennington was nosed out by six inches.

Plan International Amateur Hockey League

MONTREAL, July 25 (CP)—Plans to widen the Quebec Provincial Hockey League into an international amateur circuit are near completion, officials of the loop announced following a tour of several New England hockey centers.

Clubs in Springfield, New Haven, Providence and Boston all have signified a desire for membership, said Vice-President Ulysse Paquin, adding "It is just a case of finance to put it over well."

Dom Soccoli Wins Final

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 25 (AP)—Dom Soccoli, 37-year-old New Britain, Conn., gas station owner, yesterday defeated Max Marston of Philadelphia, 1 up, in a 36-hole, rain-soaked final to win the nineteenth annual Shencosett men's invitation tournament.

Rogers Wins Title

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., July 25 (AP)—Shattering 198 out of 200 birds, Elwood T. Rogers, Newbury policeman, yesterday became the state trap shooting champion. Rogers defeated the 1937 champion, George M. Proctor of Greenwood, who tied with Walter A. Peterson of Lynn with 195. Proctor retained his title as all-around champion, however, scoring 376 out of 400.

Eastern Finals Postponed

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—With hopes the rain-soaked courts will be in better condition a week hence, the semifinals of the Eastern clay-court singles tennis championship have been postponed until Saturday, July 30. Finals will be played July 31.

Vermont Golf Final

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 25 (AP)—Tom Pierce, of Rutland, former eastern interscholastic champion, yesterday won the Vermont amateur golf championship by defeating P. H. "Bud" Russell, of Troy, N. Y., 2 and 1.

Mrs. Thompson Breaks Records In Three Events

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., July 25 (AP)—Four National Championships rested with new owners and seven remained undisturbed today as entries in the National Outdoor A. A. U. swimming and diving meet turned homeward.

Leading the procession was Katherine Rawls Thompson of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., who successfully defended four titles and claimed new world records in three events.

Newly-wedded Mrs. Thompson, competing for the Miami Beach Swimming Club, capped her march through the meet yesterday with a brilliant victory in the 880-yard freestyle in 11m. 33.2s. bettering the world and American record of 11m. 34.4s. set by Lenore Kight Wingard in New York in 1935.

Previously she had won the mile freestyle in 23m. 47.4s. and meet officials announced formal steps to have it recognized as a new record, better than Mrs. Wingard's existng mark of 24m. 7.2s.

The 300-meter individual medley also went to Mrs. Thompson, as well as the 440-yard freestyle. Here are the new outdoor champions:

100-meter freestyle, Virginia Hopkins, Los Angeles. 200-yard backstroke, Jeanne Laupheimer, Brooklyn, N. Y. 300-meter medley relay, Los Angeles Athletic Club, composed of Marion Hopkins, Iris Cummings and Virginia Hopkins. 880-yard relay, Women's Swimming Association, New York, composed of Helene Rains, Gloria Callen, Mavis Freeman and Elizabeth Ryan.

Champions who retained their crowns: Three-Meter Springboard Dive, Marjorie Gestring, Los Angeles. Platform Dive, Ruth Jump, Los Angeles. 220-yard breaststroke, Iris Cummings, Los Angeles. one-Mile Freestyle, Mrs. Thompson. 880-yard Freestyle, Mrs. Thompson. 440-yard Freestyle, Mrs. Thompson. 300-Meter Medley, Mrs. Thompson.

The Los Angeles A. C. team left the meet with 38 points. Other totals, with the National team title not to be determined until after the long-distance swim later this summer, were:

Women's Swimming Association, 31; Miami Beach S. C., 20; Lakeside Club, Louisville, Ky., 13; Washington A. C., Seattle, 5; Multnomah A. C., Portland Ore., 6; Dragon Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5; Fairmont Swim Club, San Francisco, 3; Aero Club, Portland, Ore., 2; Shawnee C. C., Chicago, 1; San Pedro, Calif., Swim Club 1.

Babe Ruth Wins Home Run Prize

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25 (AP)—Babe Ruth showed St. Louisans he can still hit the old apple by driving out a 430-foot home run to win $50 in a long-distance slugging contest before yesterday's Dodger-Cards double-header.

Where to Dine

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.
KING STREET, CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.
THE BAND BOX
LUNCHEON 12 to 2 TEA 3 to 5
DINNER 6 to 8
Dining in the garden
Sundays and Holidays, Only Dinner Served, from 12:30 to 4.00 P. M.
PHONE CHAPPAQUA 307
RENE SPROUL

CONCORD, N. H.
Destinations for Discriminating Taste
Rumford Coffee House
Half Mile North of State Capitol
Under same management
HORSESHOE TAVERN
HOPKINTON, N. H.
U. S. Route 202—6 miles from Concord

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Breakfast 15c up—Luncheon 35c up
50c Dinners
Excellent food. Vegetables always fresh.
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Air Conditioned

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LA FORGE TEA ROOM
Casino Block 186 Bellevue Avenue
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Sodas — Ice Cream
Schrafft's Candies
Open Sundays

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
WRIGLEYS
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Seascape in Continuous Performance

MY SEASCAPE is not bound within a frame. Yet it doesn't spill over. It is a composition in continuous performance, that never repeats itself. There is repetition of motive, but no two alike. You couldn't match one wave to another if you tried. And as for clouds—they are inventive beyond measure.

I have watched them for lazy hours, looking up straight into them from the canvas stretched tight over the forward hatch. The things they could think of. The stunning entrances they made. Sea clouds have a separate quality from others.

Always the sun was the headliner. But the clouds made a marvelous chorus and no precision one. They knew the value of the pause of silence, the lapse of non-appearance that makes re-appearance so impressive. Superb of carriage, they would march by in irregular formations, then leave the sky an azure interval, with a wispy cloudlet scurrying after. Soft tones of white fashion their summer costume. But on overcast days they can make shades of gray eventful.

* * *

ON SUCH A day, I beheld a great wonder. The sun, stationed resolutely behind a film, was burning an incandescent spot in the midst of the shades of grayness. Slowly the film shaped into a large blue-gray disc, bordered with flickering prism hues. The iridescent circle held briefly and dissolved. Nothing too much in this performance.

Then there is the acknowledged miracle of the single or double rainbow at sea, with its broken rhythms, its radiant span across the re-awakened sky. But what of a rainbow *in* the sea, on a stormless afternoon?

I was standing on the forward deck just below the pilot house. We were sailing into a lavish sunset and I was watching the technicolor intricacies of the display. Far ahead, the sun had cut a glittering margin in the horizon. It lay there like a long gilt band, fluttering, unquiescent.

On the starboard side, the new spectacle caught my eye. The low rays, slanting down, struck the cresting wave just at the climax of its breaking, so that a small rainbow seemed to be riding the billow inside. A miniature rainbow, or a magnified, evanescent curve of watermelon rind, it floated there for a second and then dispersed in a shower of melon pinks, lime ochers and rind greens. Fascinated, I watched encore after encore. It was done with a dash of difference every time. The lighting was expert.

* * *

THERE WERE ROUGHER days at sea when I noted another remarkable phenomenon. The distantmost horizon was not behaving exactly as mid-ocean horizons are supposed to. It had become a beveled edge of the world, notched with intermittent waves flashing against its brim as if it were some far shore, now and then thrusting white fangs into the dove gray cloudbanks that rose like dim mountains out of the sea.

The roughest days give the most exciting performance. These are the days of melodrama. The setting is done in tones of pewter and platinum, touched with silver. An insidious shimmer to the leaden surface betrays the swell and stirring underneath.

Soon the mammoth breakers heave on, lashing and foaming in an exhibition of unbridled histrionics. How they hiss and snarl as they crash over the prow, pouring huge splatters of spray onto the lower deck, washing it down till the black machinery shines like iron gold. They cast brine in your teeth and spindrift in your hair and, if you don't take it too seriously, it's great fun.

* * *

ON QUIETER DAYS, an endless variety of pattern is traced as on a liquid drawing-board. Fine, pin-tuck lines flow delicately down from the top of a tranquil wave. They come just for the instant before the foam which at once banishes them into invisibility.

That is only one among numberless patterns that merge and part and weave infinitesimal variations, blend again with the surging texture of the sea until it is scratched up anew by wind or wave velocity.

At night the show still goes on. A motion choir of stars animates the deep, immensurable sky with staccato points of light—big and brilliant, small and piercing, and all degrees between—ruffled into strange dynamics by earth's intercepting atmosphere.

Maybe the moon makes a languid solo appearance. And the sea, majestic, inscrutable, becomes more mysterious than ever. The horizon is lost where sea and sky melt vaguely into blue-black depths, lit only by the high stars, the faint moon, or the glimmer of phosphorescence tossed up by the ship's path. Perhaps a far, ethereal lighthouse blinks momentarily on the scene or the string of topaz beads that marks a passing ship makes slow exit across it.

* * *

IN THE BARE dawn, a little seabird poised on a wave points up the sea's immensity. Buoys and vessels, remote schooner spars, are properties in the ever-moving décor of this extraordinary diorama.

Observed from ship or shore, the sea is constantly shifting scenes and changing color harmonies. It is a living-picture in mauve highlights and violet shadows, blues and grays and greens beyond the spectrum, that can be felt and tasted, heard and seen and smelled. Clouds and whitecaps are accents in this aromatic picture and the sun adds daring red and yellow notes.

Gentle ripples curling in lacy scallops on a sandy beach, vigorous waves beating against the implacable rocks—retreating in swirling eddies, depositing temporary pools that are rapidly swallowed up with each new onrush—are defined by rhythm and counter rhythm.

It is all done with the spontaneity of improvisation. But it attains the gracious form of composition. Ordered direction and magnificent design lie behind its perpetual motion.

No, there is no frame to this seascape; no proscenium arch to this production. Funny thing, the way the sea never spills over.

MARGARET LLOYD

Elizabeth Barrett And America

OF PARTICULAR interest is that annotation made by Frederic G. Kenyon in the edition of "The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning," published by Macmillan, which he edited, where he says:

"It is to the honour of America that it recognized from the first the genius of Miss Barrett; and for a large part of her life some of the closest of her personal and literary connections were with Americans. . . . Expressions of Mrs. Browning's sympathy with America and of gratitude for the kindly feelings of Americans recur frequently in the letters. . . . Only three or four have been made available for the present collection; and of these the first follows here in its place in the chronological sequence. It was written to Mr. Cornelius Mathews, then editor of 'Graham's Magazine, who had invited Miss Barrett to send contributions to his periodical. The warm expression in it of sympathy with the poetry of Robert Browning, whom she did not yet know personally, is especially interesting to readers of this later day, who, like the spectators at a Greek tragedy, watch the development of a drama of which the denouement is already known to them."

Morning After Rain

(North China)

After the night rain,
The round jade leaves of the lotus
And the marble-pale flowers
Hold up the tiny mirrors
In their great hearts
And signal their thanks
To the sun.

M. M. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$ 6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysee Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
BUDAPEST: Esterhazy 17.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

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NEW ENGLAND: One Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
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AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Arran's Fuchsias

ARRAN is a small bit of the Scottish Highlands, dropped accidentally into the blue-green waters of the Clyde. There are the same heather-clad hills, the "gay green birches," the scarlet berries of rowan trees lighting up the glens in autumn, bracken in the corries, and hedges of fuchsias growing wild.

It was in the little town of Lamlash that I had my first glimpse of Arran's fuchsias. Like many another, I was seized with a desire to climb to the peak of Goatfell. The moorland road was lovely in the bewitching light of autumn; but, when I caught sight of the fuchsia hedge, I knew that Goatfell would have to wait for my next visit. I must stop to inspect the flowers. Lost in wonder at the number and size of the drooping red and blue bells, I did not at first notice the approach of the owner of the cottage. She was an old woman, wearing a blue bodice and a white apron, who smilingly answered my questions about the fuchsia hedge.

No, she did not prune the hedge when it stopped flowering. When the bells had dropped, she used the bushes as a bleaching green for her clothes! In the end she presented me with a giant bouquet, and—more important still—with a fuchsia root. In the ten years since I planted it, it has grown into a "real bonnie tree," as the old lady prophesied it would do. It is now eight feet high, giving beauty and dignity to my home. When the sunlight strikes on the wall against which it grows, it looks as if myriads of ruby-colored lamps were shining on my gable. Only when close at hand can the lovely purple heart of the bell be seen glowing like a lady's pehdant.

All that my fuchsia tree *misses* is the setting of dark hills: it flourishes in poor sandy soil, yet the wealth of its bloom—which always lasts well into October—is entirely satisfying.

M. H.

Come Back, Proud Ships

FROM sun to sun—save only in those rare
And breathless calms when flow of stream and ebb
Of tide join hands in slow, majestic march
To mingle with the dark blue ocean—,
A Sheepscott River bell buoy sounds its sweet
And wistful call across the idle waves,
Not so much warning of a hidden reef
As mourning for the ancient days when this
Broad river was the sail-flecked waterway
From rich Wiscasset to the open sea.

Come back, proud ships with teeming holds!
Come back
And give this quiet stream its former life!
(Come back!—Come back!—Come back!—)

GEORGE B. C. RUGG

By Courtesy of the Freer Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MAN PLAYING ON A LUTE": *A Persian Painting*

THIS Persian miniature, drawn in about 1600, was executed in the style of a painter, called Yûsuf, of the Shâh 'Abbâs School. The arts were given pronounced encouragement during the reign of Shâh 'Abbâs, who was in constant communication with European courts and received European representatives at Ispahan. Through the arts he felt he could distinguish his reign. He organized an academy of art from which came numerous portrayals of ladies and gentlemen, executed in the Persian style, but not in the superb manner of the earlier Persian masters. Shâh 'Abbâs might invite artists in great number to come to the court, but he could not endow them with artistic perception which they did not possess.

This miniature, "Man Playing on a Lute," is interesting for a number of reasons. The background is executed in the characteristic later style, a branch, a few leaves, no elaborate details. The musician wears a European costume. With the exchange of cultural ideas, European dress was imitated in the near East, and, turning westward, we find that Persian decorative motives had been absorbed by Europeans.

The drawing reveals certain native characteristics, such as the preoccupation with line, and the devotion to ornate details.

דאָם בייקומען די געוועהנהייט אָפּצולעגען אויף שפּעטער

אז איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען געשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטעען סיענס

צווישען דער נערוויש און פוסטל פון א צופרידענער וועלט, נעמיגט זיך יעצט, אין אונזער איצטיגער צייט, א גרויסע בעשטימטע נויט נאָך נאָם-נערוכיגקייט צו דאנקען. דער וואוילשטאנד און שלום פון די נאציאָנען פון דער צוקונפט וועלען אום כּיסטענס בעשטימט ווערען דורך די גלייכע און ריכטיגע נעדאנקען וועלכע די אינדיווידועלע בירגער וועלען מראכטען היינט צו טאָג.

איינע פון די ליכטיקע גלובען פון דעם שפּעטער ליכען נעדאנק, וואָס וועלען וועלען הינדערען אונזער פּראלאנג תּלה צו מהאָן, איז די נעווהנהייט אפּצוּ־לעגען אויף מאָרגען דאָס וואָס מיר מוזען דורכפיהרען היינט. לאָמיר אימער זיין גרייט אָנצונעמען דיזען גלובען פון דעם פּערשפּאנד אז עס איז „א נעב און א רויבער" (יאָהאן 10:1), וואָס מוז ווערען אין נאָמען פּערניכטעט אויב מיר וואָלטען וועלען נעניסען און אויסדריקען דעם נעדאנק.

אויף זייט 405 פון דעם קריסטשען סיענס טעקסט־בוך, „וויסענשאפט און נעזונט כּיס א שליסעל צו די "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. שרייבט הויליגע שריפטען," שרייבט מערי בייקער עדדי, אזוי וועגען דאָס און טהעליכע שלעכטקייטען, „דערשטיקט דיזע אירטומער אין זייערע ערשטע אנפאנגען אויב איהר וואָלט נים וועלען אונטערהאלטען אן אכטפּוידאמקייט נעגען אייער נעזונד. גלויב, און ערפאָלג." זי האָט וויידלידי פּערשפּאנגן וויי וויכטיג עס איז ביזונדערס צו שלעכט מעס אין זייערע „ערשטע אנפאנגען."

פּוילטיס האָם דוד הסלך (דער פּערפּאָסער פון דעם כּפר התלים) עשוּאם דערקענט וויי נויטיג עס איז דורכצוהערן נאנץ פּרי די זאכען וואָס מיר דארפען טהאָן, וויין ער האָם נעמאכט די פּאלנענדע ערקלערונג: „דעם יונגען לויב וועקט דו מרעשען אונזער דיינע פּיס." (דער כּפר התהלים 91:13). וועלן מיר נעהטען אין אכטפּוידאמקייט, אז „דער יונגער לויב" רעפּרעזענטירט די מהירעשע נאטור, אדער שלעכטעס. אין אינהאלט ווערט עס נאטורליך שטופען, אז אין דער אויבערסטער פּערשפּאנד קען ביזונדערס שלעכטעס, זיכטען מיר אז דער פּסוק האָם א נייע בעדייטונג, מיר בעזיצען די מעכטיגקייט פון נאָט צו פּערניכטען אלע בייזע כּוחות וואָס וועלען אונז פּערפּירען צו זינד. אין אויך אין אונזער טעגליכען לעבען, מוזען מיר זיין גרייט צו נעהארכזאם אנווענדען דעם נעדאנק פון דעם פּסוק. מיר האָבען אפּט נעפּונען אז אונזער נעבעט איז נענטפּערט נעווארען, אבער מיר האָבען נים אלע מאל נענוג נעבעטען מיט פּאָלנער אויפּמערקזאמקייט. אויב מיר ווילען אונז נים נענוג אנשטרענגען, נעבעט אליין איז נים נענוג. מיר מוזען אויך וואכען, ווי מיר נעבעטען, אז נאָט זאל אונז נעבען דאָס וואָס מיר בעטען פאר. אויב מיר האָבען נים נענוג נלויבען אז נאָט וועט אונז נעבען דאָס וואָס מיר בעטען פאר, וועלען מיר נים נעקענט ווערען צו נעהארכזאם אנווענדען דעם נעדאנק פון דעם פּסוק. מיר מוזען אויך נלויבען אז נאָט וועט אונז נעבען דאָס וואָס מיר בעטען פאר, אויב עס איז אין איבערנסטימונג מיט זיין ווילען. מיר מוזען נלויבען אז נאָט וועט אונז נעבען דאָס וואָס מיר בעטען פאר, אויב מיר בעטען

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1938

Tobin Program In Legislature Benefits City

11 of the 22 Bills Enacted Help to Ease Lot of Taxpayers

Extends Subway

Loses Sales Tax Drive but Will Try Next Year, Backed by Mayors' Club

Ten new laws of considerable importance to Boston were enacted by the Legislature this year. They are the accomplishment of Mayor Tobin's legislative activities in his first year in office which drew recent compliments from the Civic Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

The Mayor's legislative program was "sound and conservative" and appears to have achieved "a greater measure of success than Boston Mayor's have usually achieved," the bureau stated in a report. It pointed out that the Mayor's legislative activities are under the direction of Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr.

In all, the city filed 22 bills this year, 11 of which were enacted into 10 laws. That is, two bills were combined into a single law.

The 10 bills made law and how each affects the Boston taxpayer is described as follows:

Tightening Up Taxes

Motor vehicle excise tax: This law (Ch. 492) requires that the motor vehicle excise tax must be paid within 30 days. If the bill is not paid in that period the city may compel suspension of the registration until it is paid.

Tax title property: This law (Ch. 358) authorizes the sale of tax foreclosed property by the City without City Council approval. Prior to this year the law required the City Council to approve of all sales of tax title property and its virtual effect was to prevent the sale of these properties, of which the City has considerable. Under the new law the Mayor is authorized to appoint a custodian who will sell the property under his direction.

Payment of taxes: A new law (Ch. 478) now requires that all taxes must be paid on all properties of $25,000 valuation or over before any appeal for abatements can be made. City officials believe this law will be of great assistance in the collection of taxes. In the past it has been the frequent habit of large taxpayers seeking abatements to pay no taxes until an abatement had been agreed upon. This withheld needed cash from the city's treasury for a period of many months. Now the city will collect its taxes and settle the abatement later.

Assessors and Subway

Board of Assessors: In recent years the Board of Assessors has consisted of three men. Under this year's new law (Ch. 257) the Board is increased to five and Mayor Tobin has already appointed the new members. The work in the Assessing Department has grown to a greater proportion than three assessors could carry, the Mayor and his associates have felt. A board of five, it is expected, will be able to carry the work and keep the Department up to date.

Huntington Avenue Subway: under (Ch. 395) the Legislature authorized the City to construct the Huntington Avenue Subway from West Newton Street to the Opera House under a WPA project. Another new law, Ch. 340, the State authorizes the city to remove the incline or approach to the present Boylston Street Subway which will

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Corrigan to Visit Boston; Accepts Tobin Invitation

In Boston Today

Corrigan Wires He Will Come

Douglas Corrigan, "East-is-West" flier, wired Mayor Tobin from Dublin today that he will accept the Mayor's invitation and visit Boston "at the earliest possible date."

Last week Mayor Tobin sent Mr. Corrigan a cablegram inviting him to visit here. On receiving the answer this morning the Mayor said, "I know that Mr. Corrigan will get a grand reception if he comes to town."

No plans have been made by the Mayor as yet, but as soon as a definite date is chosen by the flier, the city, under the direction of Louis J. Brems, official greeter, will plan an appropriate reception.

Watt Won't Run For Governor

Robert J. Watt, former Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, announced through friends today that he is not a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. He had been boomed by a number of friends among the labor unions, State Progressive Committee and other groups.

This action leaves labor in Massachusetts in a dilemma regarding its choice for the important Gubernatorial post. With labor mostly pro-Roosevelt, it inclines toward the Democratic Party, but is sharply divided between the two leading Democratic candidates, Gov. Charles F. Hurley and former Gov. James M. Curley.

While some of the State Federation unions supported Mr. Hurley two years ago, strong opposition has arisen against him in many unions

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

$1,000,000 Power Inquiry Proposed

A $1,000,000 investigation of Massachusetts light and power rates was proposed today by State Senator P. Eugene Casey, (D) of Milford. He said he will soon file a resolve with the Clerk of the Senate seeking such a probe to be conducted by a non-paid commission consisting of one member appointed by the Senate, three by the House of Representatives and three by the Governor.

Senator Casey charged that Bay State electricity consumers are paying $46,000,000 more a year for their power than a similar number of kilowatts would cost those serviced by TVA.

The $1,000,000 would come from the highway fund, under Senator Casey's resolve, and would be used to employ investigators.

Mayor to Press City Hall Project

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today he will go to Washington the latter part of the week to ascertain why the large WPA project to reconstruct the upper floors of City Hall has been delayed. The project was filed at Boston late last winter, but has been delayed for many reasons.

As a result of structural weaknesses, the top floor of City Hall is being supported by temporary timbers, and the City Council has been forced to move to Faneuil Hall.

The Mayor feels that it is not wise to delay reconstruction of these upper floors any longer.

Congress Makes Levins a Citizen

George Henry Levins of Cambridge was a pretty proud man today.

He became an American citizen by Special Act of Congress, and not everybody enjoys that privilege.

The story is that Mr. Levins, who came here from Dublin in 1896, filed first papers in 1917. He was falsely informed by a government official that he was a citizen. As a consequence he failed to file the required subsequent papers.

When the matter was brought to the attention of United States Senator David I. Walsh, he introduced a bill permitting Mr. Levins to become a citizen merely by taking the oath of allegiance.

Rail Fares Rise Goes Into Effect

Passenger coach fares were 25 per cent higher on all eastern railroads today. An increase from 2 to 2½ cents a mile, as allowed a few weeks ago by the Interstate Commerce Commission, went into effect last midnight.

There are several exceptions to the general rule in New England. In almost all cases, the railroads are continuing their commutation rates without change. Also, the Boston & Maine is continuing the 2-cents-a-mile rate for round-trip fares, good for three days only.

In general, however, second-class (coach) passengers will have to pay one-fourth more for vacation and other traveling this summer. The boost follows two years of experimental low rates during which railroad revenues did not increase as much as anticipated. The new boost is also experimental, the I. C. C. has announced.

First-class (Pullman) fares remain as before at 3 cents a mile.

Fishing Seiner Splits on Rocks

The Gloucester fishing seiner Uncle Sam was declared a total loss by its owners today after having crashed on the rocks off Eastern Point shortly after midnight this morning in a dense fog.

The vessel was carrying 45,000 pounds of mackerel. Owners reported a large split in the starboard side of the vessel, probably beyond repair. Captain Sam Scola and a crew of 16 manned the pumps until relieved by the Coast Guard.

Gallagher to Run Against Foley

Suffolk County politics warmed up a little more today as Owen A. Gallagher, former State Senator from Dorchester, filed papers with the Election Commissioner at City Hall. He will run for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney in the primaries next Sept. 20.

William J. Foley, incumbent District Attorney, announced his intention of seeking re-election last week.

Sullivan Said To Seek N. H. Governorship

Manchester Attorney Is About to File, Reports Say—Murphy Ready

Party Lines Shift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 25—The mystery over who will be the Democratic Party's Senatorial and Gubernatorial candidates for the approaching primaries appears to have cleared.

With the filing period nearly half over and no Democratic filed for either office, there has been considerable speculation.

An unofficial yet reliable source reports that Senator Fred B. Brown of Somersworth will be a candidate for re-election, with the approval of the New Dealers with whom he has constantly sided during his term.

This same source reports that Atty. John L. Sullivan of Manchester, recently retired State Commander of the American Legion, who was his party's standard bearer in 1932 and lost to H. Styles Bridges, now Senator, by less than 1,000 votes, will be a candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination.

Expected to File Soon

Both of these prominent Democrats are expected to send in their necessary papers and fees within a day or two. It is understood that they have had their minds made up for sometime but that their policy of withholding formal declarations has caused other possible candidates to hesitate in filing.

Senator Brown was elected for his first and current term on the Democratic landslide of 1932 that first carried Franklin D. Roosevelt into the White House. In office, he has consistently been a New Dealer though he has developed a close personal friendship with Vice-President Garner, with whom he has often been seen about the Nation's Capitol. He is credited with the ousting of Republican Congressman Arthur B. Jenks of Manchester and the seating of Democrat Alphonse Roy of the same city.

Mr. Sullivan has aspired to political office several times with his nomination by the Democrats for the governorship in 1932 his most successful. In spite of the Roosevelt swing at that election, Mr. Sullivan lost to Mr. Bridges. It was a narrow margin and the deciding votes were cast in the French wards of Mr. Sullivan's own city.

Democrats Turn Republican

So, barring such sudden developments that so often change political pictures, Senator Brown will file for the Democratic nomination within the next week and Attorney John L. Sullivan for the Governorship. And as soon as their filings are in, the other members of the Democratic Party who aspire to these offices will file, but no other such prominent names have even been suggested.

Meanwhile, reports come from the Registrars of Voters at Manchester that approximately 1,400 voters in that city have changed their party affiliation from Democrat to Republican during the period June 4 to June 14, when such changes are permitted. Furthermore, 400 new registrants have filed as Republicans and very few as Democrats.

Political observers believe that to a large extent this represents workers, and friends of workers, in Gov. Francis P. Murphy's Manchester shoe plants who wish to support the Governor in his campaign for re-election. But, of course this registration only applies to their party affiliation at the primaries.

Independents Hit Aiken's Milk Views

Direct opposition to his views of the New England milk situation was expressed to Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont in a telegram sent him last night by the Independent Milk Producers' group meeting in Woodville, N. H.

The telegram, copies of which were sent to U. S. Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire, expressed thanks for Governor Aiken's interest in the milk problem, but emphasized the group's opposition to his views.

The message also informed the Governor they believed there was a side to the milk situation about which he is uninformed.

Landmarks of a Maine Town

Drawn by F. Wenderoth Saunders

Old Covered Bridge Near Windham, Maine

Two Early Buildings

Left—The First Congregational Church at Windham. Right—The Parson Smith Built in 1764

Windham Turns to Pageant To Mark Its Bicentennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDHAM, Maine, July 25—Saturday of this week will cap six days of pageantry and exercises celebrating this historic lake town's bicentennial by having as its principal speaker Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine. Rich in Indian lore and Colonial history and once on an important Maine avenue of commerce, Windham is dedicating its historical locations and erecting suitable markers to record their importance.

Windham, originally called New Marblehead, was closely related to the now famous seaport town of Marblehead, Mass. In 1734 a number of the "Head's" citizens led by Ebenezar Hawkes, Thomas Chute, and William Goodwin had already begun to be moved by the suburban idea. Feeling that they were becoming "much straightened in their accommodations" they petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts to cope with one of the first housing situations arising in the New World. This group was appointed to select a new location for their "straightened" brethren, and they selected the present site of the town of Windham on the Presumpscot River near Sebago Lake.

Canal Aided Development

The early settlers erected besides their own huts a log church and a blockhouse with a stockade. After the usual disputes with the Indians they settled down to agriculture and the construction of houses and buildings in keeping with increasing prosperity. A little more than 100 years ago this prosperity was strengthened by the completion in part of the old Cumberland and Oxford Canal, a waterway from Sebago and Long Lake to Portland and the sea. Picturesque remains of this canal which ran along the town's western border are there today. Portions of the upper and lower Kemp's locks still have their masonry and timbers with their hand-hewn pegs that were last used in 1872.

For many years prior to the building of the canal, businessmen of Portland realized the great trading possibilities between the seaport and the fertile farming and timber country of the Presumpscot Valley. Wagons and sleds on the poor roads of that time furnished slow and comparatively expensive transportation. For many years the struggle went on to obtain sufficient construction funds, and it was not until after the War of 1812 that sufficient money was accumulated to begin work on the enterprise.

The engineer who laid out the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Campaign for Road Safety; Courteous Drivers Rewarded

Observers of traffic in Greater Boston, assigned by The Christian Science Monitor to report acts of courtesy on the road, today recommended for awards the drivers of the cars bearing the following registration numbers: 36,968 and 337,042.

Each of these drivers will receive two tickets for Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters through the kindness of the theater management. The awards are part of a campaign, now in its fourth week, which the Monitor is conducting with a view to encouraging automobile drivers to show consideration for pedestrians and fellow-drivers on the highway.

The names of today's winners are Clara R. Williamson, 12 Dean Road, Brookline (36,968); and Samuel Short, 36 Gaston Street, Roxbury (337,042).

Here is the report of the incident which brought the award to the car registered 36,968:

Several persons, attempting to cross Massachusetts Avenue opposite Loew's State Theater were caught in the center of the street in a pouring rain as a line of cars came swiftly down the street toward Huntington Avenue. However, one driver was polite enough to stop, allowing the pedestrians to cross to the sidewalk.

With regard to the driver of the car whose number is 337,042, the observer's report says:

Although the traffic light was in the driver's favor on the corner of West and Tremont Streets, he waited to allow the pedestrians to cross the street before starting his car.

Subscribers Asked To Note Courtesies

Subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor are invited to note and send in the registration numbers of cars which perform acts of courtesy on the road. From these contributions selections will be made, and to the winners of awards two theater tickets will be given each day.

With the number of the cars, please mail particulars of the incidents. Address your letter to

Courtesy Award
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Sun Is Out And Wash Is On the Line

There was a lot of laundry work being done in New England today.

Housewives shook damp clothes out into a bright sun that shone for the first work-day in more than a week. Piles of clothes, long washed but only partly dried, gradually diminished.

While basements echoed with the noise of electric washers, every back yard was ablaze with bright dresses, shirts and hose, every apartment roof as gay as a yacht with signal flags aloft.

The rain was over,—the seven-day, seven-inch rain that swelled the rivers, damaged crops, flowed into mill basements and kept everybody in a dither last week. It was over, according to the weather man, for two days . . . for two days, but not much more.

People would do well to take advantage of fair skies today and tomorrow, he said, for more rain is on its way. Torrential rains were falling this morning in the Carolinas—4½ inches of it in Wilmington, N. C. Disturbed conditions also were reported north of Lake Superior.

Danger From Two Sides

Either one of these conditions may be here by Wednesday, the forecaster said, with a touch of sadness in his voice, and if one fails to show up, the other still remains a possibility.

The rain that fell last week totalled 7.67 inches and brought the total to date in July to 9.28 inches, or about three inches less than the all-time July record of 12.38 inches which fell in 1863. And the month still has a week to go!

But don't make the mistake of calling last week's unpleasantness a "storm." No matter how much you didn't like it, it still was not a "storm," according to a weather authority in the Department of Agriculture office, Boston.

It is not rain, but wind, that makes a storm, it appears, and last week's heavy showers were accompanied only by light breezes. They, therefore, were just "showers." A storm, to the weather man, is "a violent atmospheric commotion."

In the meantime, not only housewives, but mill superintendents had much cleaning up to do after the showers. In some cases, heavy fog hung over the coastline. In many sections the humidity still was high, making drying of clothes none too easy, even in the sun.

Swimming Cowboys

The seven-day, seven-inch shower produced instances of heroism and devotion to duty, and examples of successful planning for protection against floods.

One of the stories that came out of the rain-drenched countryside near Upton, Mass., concerned two children in their early 'teens—a brother and sister—who rescued 10 flood-marooned cows by becoming "swimming cowboys" for several hours.

With the West River rising a foot an hour yesterday afternoon, the cattle became frightened and refused to heed calls that they leave

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

I. W. O. to Get New Hearing In Insurance Case

Harrington Agrees to Hear Plea but Case Is Postponed

Protests Filed

Order Plans to Take Issue to Court If Appeal Fails

The appeal of the International Workers Order for a hearing at which to protest against the action of Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, in revoking the Order's license to sell life insurance was granted today by the Commissioner.

Although the hearing was set for 2:30 p. m., today, Philip Gardner, Acting Executive Secretary of the Order's New England division, asked for postponement until tomorrow because Joseph R. Brodsky, National Counsel of the I. W. O., is now in New York and cannot appear until tomorrow.

Whether the hearing will be held tomorrow was uncertain because of the Commissioner's crowded work schedule.

Ready for Action

The Order's officials are ready to take every legal means to fight against the revocation action taken by the Commissioner on the ground that the order is engaged in Communistic activities. The Commissioner based his charges on the report of the Special Legislative Committee appointed to investigate Communism, Fascism, Nazilsm and other so-called subversive organizations.

The Commission's report devoted 80 pages to this Order which the Commission charged was Communistic.

Announcing the license revocation, Mr. Harrington stated that when the Order was first established in Massachusetts, provision was made that if the organization engaged in Communistic activity, the Order would be abolished in this State.

Mr. Gardner today declared that if Mr. Harrington, after the forthcoming hearing, refused to restore the license, the case will be appealed to the courts. Mr. Gardner and several other persons sharply criticized the Commissioner for basing his action upon the "Isms Commission's" report and denied that the Order is Communistic.

Legal Action Planned

Over the week end Mr. Gardner announced that "all legal measures will be pursued to protect the interests of the organization and its members. The International Workers Order does not intend to permit this vicious act to go unanswered. This act is a threat to the civil liberties of all people and organizations in the Commonwealth. Such an arbitrary action cannot be permitted or it will be followed by others like it."

Pointing out that the decision revoking the Order's insurance license goes into effect today and that under it the lodges must be dissolved at once, Mr. Gardner said Mr. Harrington's action "can be characterized as nothing other than arbitrary and dictatorial."

Mr. Gardner added that "the manner in which the order has been issued, calling no hearing, nor giving the organization notice or a chance to defend itself against the charges upon which this action is based is unprecedented. Although the order goes into effect on Monday, nobody of the International Workers Order has been notified.

Assails Harrington Action

"It is strange that the Commissioner places so much credence in the report of the special state commission investigation into subversive activities after the State Legislature ignored this same report and refused to act on the proposed bills presented by the Red-baiters who made up the investigation commission.

"Having been defeated in the Legislature they now proceed to bring pressure against organizations that meet with their disapproval by any means they have at hand. No doubt similar steps will be taken against unions, minority groups and all others who were labeled "subversive" by this group of reactionaries.

"The International Workers Order has lived up to the letter of the law as governs fraternal societies in this State. Our record is one of service to our members. In the past months, hundreds of new members have joined our Society, which now numbers close to 4,000 in Massachusetts and over 150,000 in the Nation. They have found in it life insurance and sick benefit protection at the lowest costs.

"No Political Activities"

"The International Workers Order has engaged in no activities that can label it "communistic" or with any other political tag. Its program is progressive and democratic. Its members hold varied political opinions and within the ranks of the International Workers Order may be found Republicans, Democrats, Socialists and Communists, as well as adherents to various religious beliefs. It does not subject its members to an inquisition as to their faith or beliefs, nor does it demand that they adopt any particular one."

Mr. Gardner also pointed out that Gov. Charles F. Hurley and James M. Curley, Former Governor, both candidates for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, have accepted invitation to the Order's election symposium to be held in Franklin, Mass., Aug. 21. Others invited Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, Democratic candidate for Governor; Leverett Saltonstall, Republican gubernatorial aspirant, and Otis A. Hood, Communist nominee for Governor.

Maine Sifts Talk of Politics in U. S. Spending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 25 — Maine's probe of Federal spending in the State and the use and usefulness of funds thus derived—is it purely in the interests of good business and impartial fact finding or does it smack of politics and "muck raking" in the midst of a bitter September election campaign?

A special Committee named by

The Week in Maine

the Legislature last October, three months after former Gov. Louis J. Brann (D) hit the come-back trail as a candidate for Governor, found, this week that opinion is divided on the question. The Committee, given broad powers to minutely investigate Federal funds in Maine (1932 to 1937), filed a preliminary report on its first subject, the now defunct Maine Coast Fisheries, Inc., and alleged "gross frauds" by officers of the corporation in the handling of Federal funds.

Former Governor Brann and his supporters quickly charged politics, branded the Committee's probe "a muck raking political fishing expedition." Officials of the defunct corporation started legal proceedings to stop the investigation. The Committee's public report filed little more than six weeks before the September election and its scheduling of hearings, are considered by many as being aimed exclusively at the candidacy of the former Governor. Bearing out this contention is the completely Republican makeup of the committee. Named by Governor Barrows, it includes State Senators Gail Laughlin and John E. Willey, Representatives George W. Hill, Donald W. Philbrick and George D. Varney—all Republicans.

Politics Denied

Interviewed this week, State Senator Laughlin indignantly repudiated charges of politics. "This is purely a fact finding body. The people of Maine are entitled to know how much money has been spent and received and how it has been used. If that is politics—for the people to know the truth—then I will leave it to the people," she said. The Republican committee is only natural in a Legislature overwhelmingly Republican, she said.

The Committee received legislative authority to "examine into the relationships between the United States and the State of Maine in respect to loans or grants by the Federal Government or any agency thereof which have been made or are being made in which money becomes available to the State or any agency or subdivision thereof; the amounts thereof, the use and usefulness thereof and the manner of administration, together with such other facts and information as may seem necessary." The Committee was authorized to report to the Eighty-eighth Legislature and its expenses are being paid from the general fund of the State on approval of the Governor and Council.

The Committee was balked, this

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Occasionally fair, but mostly cloudy and threatening weather, with slight temperature change tonight and Tuesday; gentle variable and southerly winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably local showers Tuesday afternoon in the north portion not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably showers on the south coast; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday, except local thunder showers; cooler Tuesday afternoon.

New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably local showers Tuesday afternoon in north portion. Not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably showers on the south coast not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle winds, mostly easterly over south portion and southerly over the north portion; overcast weather tonight and Tuesday probably showers along the southern New England coast.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	72	Minneapolis	64	88
Bermuda	82	86	New Orleans	76	86
Chicago	72	84	New York	70	74
Denver	56	82	Norfolk	72	76
Helena	56	80	Philadelphia	70	74
Kansas City	76	96	St. Louis	76	92
Los Angeles	64	82	San Francisco	58	62
Miami	82	86	Washington	70	72

A—7:30 a. m., July 25.
B—Maximum, July 24.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 10:28 p. m.; height 11.3 feet.
Tuesday 11:05 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:42 p. m.

U. S. Toy Makers Dominate Boston Pre-Holiday Show

It has always been said that magazine editors keep cool in the summer by reading storm and snow stories they expect to publish in the middle of the coming winter. If that is true, and if the reader would care to take his thoughts off midsummer humidity and the nimbly climbing mercury, here is a story that should help. It is about Christmas toys.

Three floors of the Parker House were filled with toys today. Occasion was the annual toy manufacturers exhibition. Yes, jammed, smack full with toys and here it is five months until Dec. 25!

Of course, the answer is that storekeepers—like magazine editors—must keep some months ahead in their preparations so midsummer is the toy maker's busy period.

Toys are by no means a small business. There are 85 exhibitors showing toys in Boston ranging from five cents to $15 in retail value. Last year there was a national turnover of $230,000,000 in toys. They hope to beat that mark this year.

Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs are the most notable of the newcomers this year. They have effectually blotted out foreign competition, American makers being almost alone in the field at this show. Toy makers report that aside from the Hollywood influence, adverse sentiment, military preparations and other international economic factors have operated to keep Japanese and German toys out of the show.

It was noticeable, however, that the military motif was conspicuously absent from this year's toy show, only 1 per cent of the exhibits having a war-like suggestion.

Such educational favorites as chemistry sets, mechano, erector, building blocks and toy typewriters continued to play a big part in the show, as did, of course, the streamlined electric trains—for the boys over 30.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road. Acoustic Shell, 8:30 p. m.

Military Polonaise. Chopin-Glazounoff
Suite from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Introduction to Act I—Aragonaise—Seguidilla—The Dragoons—The Toreadors
'Fugato on a Well-Known Theme" McBride
Finale from the Fourth Symphony Tchaikovsky
Overture, "Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
Waltzes from "Faust" ..... Gounod
The Arkansas Traveler ..... Guion

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Movies

Coolidge Corner—

"Josette," starring Simone Simon and Don Ameche. 3:50, 8:55, 10. Also "The Crime of Dr. Hallett," featuring Ralph Bellamy. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts—

"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Uptown—

"The Saint in New York," with Louis Hayward, Kay Sutton and Sig Rumann. 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. Also "Josette," with Simone Simon. 2:35, 5, 7:35, 10:10.

Brookline Village Theater—

"Under Suspicion," starring Jack Holt. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Vivacious Lady," featuring Ginger Rogers. 3:30, 6:40, 9:40.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Fenway and Paramount—

Dorothy Lamour, Ray Milland, Bob Burns and Martha Raye in "Tropic Holiday." Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Prison Farm," with Shirley Ross and Lloyd Nolan. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:30, 8:25.

Strand—

"In Old Chicago," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. Also "Blondes at Work," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane.

Metropolitan—

Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:30, 7:30, 10. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance," featuring Peter Lorre. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 6:15, 8:45.

Keith Memorial—

"Little Tough Guy," featuring the "Dead End Kids." 9:30, 11:36 a. m., 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 8. Also a 40-minute Disney Revue. 10:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—

Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Holiday." Also "There's Always a Woman," with Melvyn Douglas. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

State and Orpheum—

"Blockade," starring Madeleine Carroll and Henry Fonda. Orpheum: 10:20 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 4:30, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Reformatory," with Bobby Jordan and Jack Holt. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Repertory and Medford Square—

Cary Grant in "Last Outpost." Also "Can This Be Dixie?" with Jane Withers. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Sonja Henie in "Thin Ice." Also "Charlie Chan at the Race Track," featuring Warner Oland.

Tremont—

Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing." Also Robert Taylor in "There's Always Tomorrow." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—

"Song Birds of the North Woods," "How to Pitch Horseshoes," "Motor Maniacs," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—

Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce in "Yellow Jack." 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also Bobby Breen in Hawaii Calls." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Scollay and Modern—

"Gold Diggers in Paris," starring Hugh Herbert, Rudy Vallee and Melville Cooper Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Gangs of New York," with Charles Bickford and Ann Dvorak. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3:45, 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Boston—

"Hawaii Calls," with Bobby Breen. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5, 7:40. Also "Trip to Paris," with The Jones Family. 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4, 6:30, 9.

Other Events

Harvard University—

Lecture on "The Democratic Process and the Personality," by Dr. Kimball Young. New Lecture Hall. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—

Miss Maginnis will conduct the guidance tour on Japanese Prints. 11 a. m.

Harvard University—

Lecture-recital of Beethoven Sonatas by Willi Apel. Paine Hall. Music Building. 4.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

that formerly were sympathetic, and the new element in labor circles, the C. I. O., is quite unfriendly to Mr. Hurley as a result of his failure to recognize them in any way.

Some of the groups in the State Federation are tied to both Mr. Hurley and former Governor Curley. This is true of State Labor Commissioner James T. Moriarty, a former President of the Federation. Originally appointed to the State position by Governor Curley, he was reappointed this year by Governor Hurley.

It is anticipated that the Federation will be sharply divided between the two candidates at its annual convention in Worcester next week, and, in the end, may be obliged to endorse neither to prevent a split in its own ranks.

Mr. Watt's announcement that he is not a candidate was made through A. Frank Reel, Boston attorney, as chairman of the Watt Petition Committee and campaign manager of the Massachusetts Progressive Committee.

Mr. Reel headed a group that gathered 50,000 signatures to a petition to Mr. Watt asking him to be a candidate, but today Mr. Reel stated by radiogram from Europe that "he could not possibly be a candidate this year."

"Having been appointed to special commissions by President Roosevelt to study labor conditions in England and Switzerland, Mr. Watt's return to Massachusetts has been delayed, so that we do not expect him to arrive until Aug. 4," said the Boston labor attorney.

Mr. Watt is also assistant to the President of the American Federation of Labor, and the American labor member of the Governing Board of the International Labor Organization at Geneva. He formerly was also a member of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission, by appointment of Governor Curley.

"Unless within the next 24 hours," Mr. Reel said, "some unexpected 'Lochinvar' files nomination papers, liberal and Progressive and labor-minded voters in this Commonwealth will have to make a choice from an uninspiring list of candidates, the best of whom has offered nothing more substantial than sporadic lip service to the ideals for which they stand and for which a large majority of Massachusetts citizens voted in the last election.

The Week in Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

week, in its efforts to hold a hearing on Maine Coast Fisheries, Inc., by a temporary injunction. Brought by officials of the corporation, the injunction petition protested the legality of the Committee to investigate Federal funds not subject to State control and further contended the committee was granted only power to report to the Legislature, not to hold hearings.

Court Hearing Sought

These questions would have been determined at a hearing before Justice Harry Manser of the Maine Supreme Court, this week, but for a technicality raised by counsel for the Committee forcing dismissal of the petition for an injunction on grounds of improper venue. The injunction petition now will be brought in the proper county if the Committee schedules another hearing or subpoenas any witnesses. Before any hearing is held, the legal questions raised in the bill for a restrainer must be answered by the Court. Thus the Committee is temporarily, at least, stalemated so far as Maine Coast Fisheries, Inc., is concerned.

Balked from holding a hearing on that corporation, the Committee held one, this week, in connection with its investigation of other Federal grants and to the hearing it summoned the former Governor. Mr. Brann said he was glad to attend. Stating Federal funds under his administration were accounted for, Mr. Brann charged "You are trying to find something which will be injurious to my candidacy," and maintained there would be no hearings and no probe if he were not opposing Governor Barrows in September.

Earlier Inquiry Recalled

Federal funds have once before been subject for investigation in Maine and the situation to some extent recalls the ERA probe two years ago. At that time indictments were returned in the State court against 18 persons. Subsequently, however, the indictments were quashed when the Maine Supreme Court ruled the ERA not a State agency, and that therefore the State courts lacked jurisidction. Evidence on which indictments were returned in Kennebec County was turned over to Federal officials, but no more was heard from the investigation.

Whatever the motives of the present investigating committee, it seems to be generally felt that their activities will be much in the limelight during the current campaign.

Art Scholarship Offered

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Announcement of a scholarship competition open to students everywhere, irrespective of age or training, is announced by the American Artists School here. Ten awards are to be made on the basis of work submitted.

Each applicant must submit four examples of his work, or photographs of work, prior to Sept. 1.

Filene's July Sales

The "hat of hats" folks tell us'

FILENE'S $1.95 EXCLUSIVE

1938 felt Globe Trotter*

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY **$1.69**

Stock up, like dozens of women did recently when they bought them by twos and threes in a similar sale.

Filene designed—a knockabout felt hat for any age. Black, brown, navy, beige, Paris sand, burnished brown, spice rust, brown copper, light grey, dark grey, copen, dove, royal, teal blue, Kent green, Kelly green, aqua, turquoise, roseberry, rose bark, dusty rose, red, dubonnet, grape wine, purple plum, violet, white. Sizes 21½, 21¾, 22, 22½, 23, 23½. Sale $1.69.

Also on sale at Filene's in Worcester, Portland, Hyannis, Falmouth, York Harbor, Magnolia. (For Tuesday and Wednesday only, at Filene's Wellesley and Northampton.)

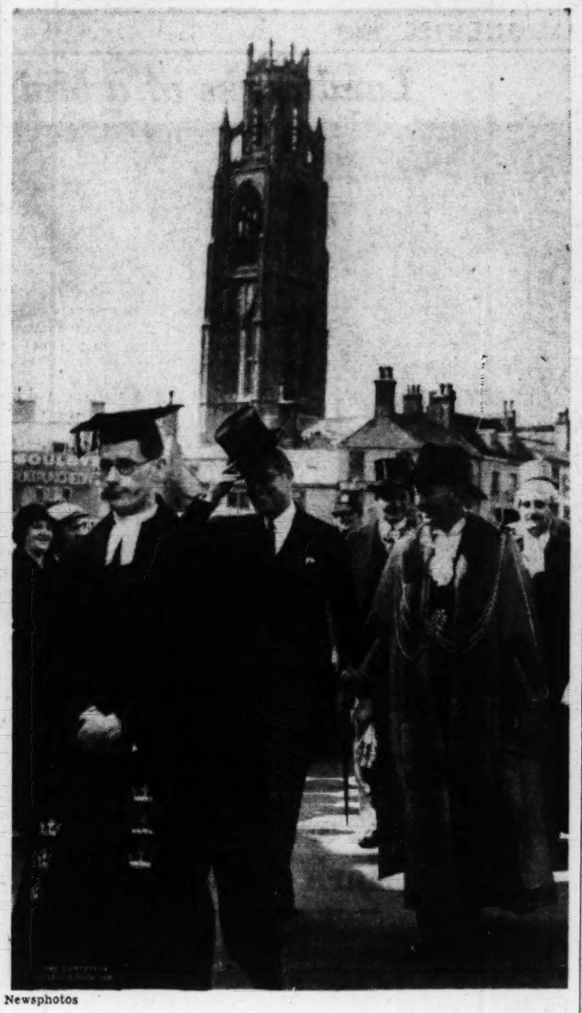
Mail or phone orders filled. Call HUBbard 4250. Every order will be filled.

Filene's hat shops—air-conditioned second floor

*Trademark registered Mass.

BOSTON

Ambassador Visits Old Boston



Newsphotos

Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to Great Britain — Councillor J. H. Mountain, Mayor of Boston, England

Senate Set to Block Hurley

(Continued from Page 1)

ators were talking openly of refusing to adopt the proposed one-year continuation of the 10 per cent surtax on incomes unless the Governor approves the Republican demanded $5,500,000 distribution.

These G. O. P. Senators contend that only through such a threat can the Republican Legislature force the Governor to retreat from his present insistence that the Legislature pass a bond issue and approve diversion of $5,500,000 from the highway fund to general budget purposes.

Emergency Measure

The 10 per cent surtax, first established in 1935 as an emergency revenue producer, provides $4,500,000 annually. Failure to continue this tax for another year would force the Governor to accept a State budget deficit of $21,500,000, and, of course, to impose a State tax of like size on cities and towns to balance the budget.

When the Governor sent his first budget message, he hoped to keep the State tax at $8,000,000. Now, however, even with the surtax and diversion of $5,500,000, the lowest state tax possible this year is $12,500,000.

Battle Over Air Waves

Week-end radio listeners found labor leaders and Republican politicians effectively employing the air waves to continue the unemployment relief battle of the past several weeks.

Last night six "rank and file" G. O. P. members of the House of Representatives held a "special informal radio session" in which they criticized Governor Hurley's spending program as a "cruel hoax" and a "brazen attempt to misrepresent at the expense of human misery."

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, in another radio address, warned the Legislature that unless an unemployment relief program totaling at least $10,000,000 is adopted, the Federation's annual convention opening at Worcester, Mass., on Aug. 1, would furnish "an adequate expression of public opinion."

Mr. Taylor demanded that the Legislature approve at least half of the $10,000,000 bond issue proposed jointly by Governor Hurley and John F. Gatelee, President of the Federation.

Representative Horace T. Cahill (R), Speaker of the House, told a radio audience that more than $27,000,000 in highway funds and north metropolitan sewer appropriations are available for unemployment relief, and argued that the borrowing program favored by the Governor and organized labor is unnecessary.

Japanese Buy Telephones

In Japan, telephones are bought, not rented. Prices range as high as $300.

Weather

(Continued from Page 9)

a small island in the river and come ashore. Soon the island was covered and the water slowly submerging the cows.

Vivian and Daniel Bates, 14 and 13, respectively, children of Police Chief and Mrs. Daniel H. Bates, of Upton, swam out 1,000 feet to the cattle at request of their owner, William F. Teachout, circled the herd, prodded them, cajoled them and finally drove them through water, mostly four feet deep, back to dry land.

35¢ goes a long way now!

You can accomplish a lot by an out-of-town call . . . and it costs far less than you expect. Evenings after 7 and all day Sunday 35¢ will take you anywhere 96 miles away. Even 25 cents goes a surprising distance. Get things done. Keep in touch by telephone.

*3 minute station-to-station rates.

TELEPHONE

Growing Demands for Wool Draw Heavily on Warehouses

Port of Boston Business

Importers withdrew more than 1,000,000 pounds from overseas wool from bonded warehouses in Boston last week to meet the increasing demand for raw material from wool textile mills, it was disclosed today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Of the total withdrawals of wool, 161,000 pounds was for carpet use which came in free of duty. The balance, however, paid duty which contributed largely to the jump in collection of duties last week to the highest point for several weeks.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

	Week Ending	
Classification	July 23, 1938	Year Ago
Imp'ts for consumpt'n	$3,436,119	$4,204,618
Imports for warehouse	198,986	486,817
Withdrawn from w'h'se for consumption	448,959	573,350
Duties collected	431,908	544,214
Wool imports (lbs)	180,154	889,949
	Fiscal Year July 1 to 23	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs)	731,280	2,310,678
Duties collected	$1,092,725	$2,068,293

Those N. E. Farm 'Meteors' Called Only Oddly-Shaped Rotting Stones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., July 25—Black heavy rocks of fantastic shape, picked up in fields on New England farms, and called by their owners "meteors," are not meteors at all, according to a report to the Geological Society of America by Drs. J. W. Goldwthwait and F. C. Kruger of the department of geology of Dartmouth College.

These boulders, sometimes seen in curio shops, college museums, and New England dooryards are described as the remains of ancient rocks that decayed before or during the Pleistocene, or Ice, Age, and were later caught up by the southward-moving ice sheet to be scattered through the glacial drift to resting places not far from their sources. Some of the boulders, shaped like anvils, are called "anvil rocks," while others are "strangely irregular, suggesting petrifications of owls or monstrous frogs."

The scientists believe that the black rocks originated as magma, or molten rock stuff, which issued upward from within the earth at some time in the geologic past, and filled cracks and crevices in pre-existing rock masses at some distance beneath the surface, where they eventually hardened into rock. These intruded rock masses, or "dikes," became deeply rotted, supplying fantastically shaped cores for the last ice sheet to carry short distances.

Lighter-colored "anvil rocks" of granite are found only rarely in scattered areas around Lake Winnepesaukee. The natural scientists point out that the scarcity of these rocks may be due to the action of the glacier in removing and distributing widely most of the pre-existing subsoil in the area before plucking out fresher blocks.

Although all these boulders are "widely recognized as freaks of nature, they seem to have called forth few serious attempts to analyze their origin," it is said. The original sources of the rocks have not been discovered, probably because the ice sheet which carried the boulders away may have buried their sources in débris.

After investigating "rottenstone," or deeply weathered rock, in and under the glacial drift in New Hampshire, the geologists concluded that this rock is much older than it is generally thought to be. "Although it has long been the practice to distribute all deeply rotted rock to rapid degeneration of vulnerable types during postglacial time," they explain, "evidence is offered for the view that some, at least, indicate much more prolonged exposure during preglacial or interglacial time."

Between 40 and 50 definite occurrences of rotted rock in and under the drift were found, and the depth to which some of the rocks were buried seemed to the investigators "to call for long weathering before the last glaciation." Further laboratory investigations, it is reported, strengthen this interpretation.

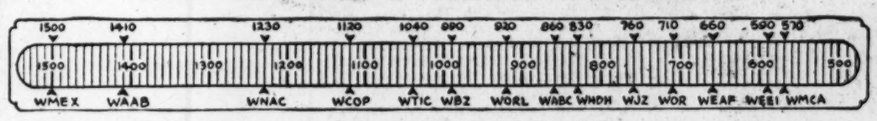
Windham

(Continued from Page 9)

canal was Holmes Hutchinson, one of the men who had helped to plan the Erie Canal. He came warmly recommended by Gov. DeWitt Clinton of New York. Since there was no appeal to Washington in those days for appropriations to complete public improvements, the men in charge resorted to various and sundry means of raising money. Fortunately the State Legislature came to their aid.

Although the canal was to extend farther inland into Oxford County, as the name of the undertaking suggests, only the Cumberland section of the work was finished. In those times the canal represented quite an engineering achievement. Sebago Lake is 250 feet above sea level. This required along the route no fewer than 27 locks. The Presumpscot River could not be used because of the many falls and rapids along the route. During the heyday of its career there were as many as 150 boats plying between the lakes and Portlad.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell"; news	Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	**"The Singing Lady"**	Your Family; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Popeye"; sketch	Spanish Revue	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Summer Serenade	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Summer Serenade	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Organ concert
7:00 Ray Heatherton	"Alias Jimmie Valentine"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 "Songs for You"		"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Billie Lossen's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "On the Trail"	"Music Is My Handicap"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Quartet
7:45 Boake Carter	Vivian Chiesa, soprano	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Charles Perry's Orch.
8:00 **Ted Husing; Connie Boswell; orch.**	"If I Had the Chance"; interviews	Burns and Allen; Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Studies in Contrast"; vocalists; orchestra	Detective drama
8:15				Detective drama
8:30 Pick and Pat; comedy; soloists; orch	"Those We Love"; dramatization	**Margaret Speaks; orchestra; chorus**	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Pianoleers"
8:45			Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Commentator
9:00 **"Tale of Two Cities"; drama**	"America's Rhythm Masters"; vocalists; or.	J. Cherniavsky Orch.; vocalist; interviews	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Dance music
9:15			Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Dance music
9:30 **"Tale of Two Cities"; drama**	"America's Rhythm Masters"; vocalists; or.	Grant Park Concert	"Barnstormers"	Amateur Hour
9:45		Grant Park Concert	"Barnstormers"	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"Mr. Mergenthwirker's	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Lobblies; drama	Amateur Hour
10:30 Del Casino	National Forum	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	"Soliloquy"
10:45 "Viewpoints"	National Forum	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Weather; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15 Henry Busse's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Roger Coleman, tenor
11:30 B. Berrigan's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Don Redman's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45 B. Berrigan's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Don Redman's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Rhythm Romance	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musicale Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musicale Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musicale Timetable
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musicale Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm News
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; popular variety; news	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Pianologues"
9:45 Bachelor's Children		Mystery Chef	Studio interviews	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Home Forum; talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Singing Strings	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Melody Time"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Hairtones	Hillbilly music
11:15 Rhythmaires; or.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Concert
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Consumers' Program	Popular music	Jean Collins, songs
11:45 Aunt Jennie stories	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"	The Manhatters; orch.	Commentator
12:00 "Tower Tempos"	News; features; Noon-day revue; music	Organist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"		"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Music
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home Hour	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program.	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program.	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"		"George and Juanita"	"Between Bookends"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies	"The Heninways"	Royal Rangers	"Styles in Rhythm"
1:45 Hymn recital	Armchair Quartet	"Don Artiste"; pianist.	Royal Rangers	Vocalists
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Concert Band
2:15 Harmonettes"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Musical program	"Musical Tones"
2:30 U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Sports commentator	Federal Theater; "Pioneer of Science"
2:45 U. S. Marine Band	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	Sports reports	
3:00 "Adventures in	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	"Consolairs"
3:15 Rhythm"	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sports reports
3:30 Deep River Boys	U. S. Navy Band	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Sports reports
3:45 "Ramblings"	U. S. Navy Band	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sports reports
4:00 "Summer Serenade"	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	"Song Styles"
4:15 "Summer Serenade"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sports reports
4:30 Oblietto	Club Matinee; variety	Commentator	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Sports reports
4:45 Vocalist	Club Matinee; variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch	baseball game	Sports reports
5:00 Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell"; news	Paul Martin's Music	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:15 Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Paul Martin's Music	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	**"The Singing Lady"**	Dramatic sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Rakov's Orchestra	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sports review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 Barry Wood's Or	Spanish Revue	Fred Hoey's rounduo	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Charity Drive	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sports reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Sports reports	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:00 Baritone	"Jimmie Valentine";	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	sketch	Vocal varieties	Charioteers; quartet	"Five Star Final"
7:30 **Helen Menken in "Second Husband"**	"Music Is My Handicap"	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Piano Twins
7:45	Vivian Chiesa, soprano	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Jam Session
8:00 "Red Acre Farm"; dramatization	"If I Had the Chance"; interviews	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15			Morton Gould's Orch	Organ recital
8:30 "Get-Together"	"Those We Love"; dramatic serial	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	Jerry Lee; orchestra
8:45 "Get-Together"		Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	Ruth Nisey, songs
9:00 "Grand Central Station"; sketch	America's Rhythm Masters; vocalists; or	"Vox Pop"; informal interviews	Dean Hudson's Orch	Variety Hour
9:15			P. Ferneau's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's Orch.; quartet	America's Rhythm Masters; vocalists; or	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45		"Attorney-at-Law"	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine"	"True or False"	Robert L. Rinley; orchestra; guests	Billie Lossen's Orchestra	"College Style"; variety program
10:15 Hal Kemp's Orch.	"True or False"		Commentator	
10:30 Mystery sketch	National Forum	"Hollywood Gossip"	Vincent Lopez's Orch	Dance music
10:45 Grant Park Orch.	National Forum	Jesse Crawford, organ	Vincent Lopez's Orch	**The Monitor News**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"The Right Job"	"Day's End"
11:15 America Dances	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30 Jack Marshard's	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch	"Salute to Cities"; military band	Joe Frasetto's Orch
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch		Billy Hayes' Orchestra

Growing Demands for Wool Draw Heavily on Warehouses

Port of Boston Business

Importers withdrew more than 1,000,000 pounds from overseas wool from bonded warehouses in Boston last week to meet the increasing demand for raw material from wool textile mills, it was disclosed today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Of the total withdrawals of wool, 161,000 pounds was for carpet use which came in free of duty. The balance, however, paid duty which contributed largely to the jump in collection of duties last week to the highest point for several weeks.

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	Fiscal Year July 1 to 23	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs)	731,280	2,310,678
Duties collected	$1,092,725	$2,068,293

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, July 26

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Short-Wave Programs

For Tuesday, July 26

Schenectady—6:00 p. m.—Science in the News. W2XAF, 31.4m., 9.53meg.

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Girls at the Microphone. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

Tokyo—7:15 p. m.—Students' Songs. JZK, 15.1m., 19.79meg.

Boston—8:00 p. m.—"British Guiana, Land of Giant Waterfalls," Gloria Hollister. W1XAL, 25.4m., 11.79meg.

Rome—8:30 p. m.—Tuesday Symphonies. 2RO, 25.4m., 11.81meg.; ERP, 30.5m., 9.83 meg.

Prague Czechoslovakia—7:40 p. m.—Concert from Prague. OLR4A, 25.3m., 11.84 meg.; OLR4A, 19.7m., 15.21meg.

Berlin—9:45 p. m.—The East Prussian Maritime Service. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77 meg.

Prague, Czechoslovakia—10:20 p. m.—Central European Review of Affairs. OLR4A, 25.3m., 11.84meg. OLR5A, 19.7m. 15.23 meg.

Paris—11:20 p. m.—Gramophone Records. TPB-7, 25.3m., 11.86meg.; TPRA-4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

HERE AND THERE IN BOSTON SHOPS

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Think back quick . . . and see if you can't think of any number of things that are much lower in price than they used to be. Stockings for instance. Remember when you paid around $2 for every single pair you wore, and were glad to get them at that price? And the beautiful cabinet radio over in the corner cost in the vicinity of $450 (just compare it with today's prices, and see if you don't get somewhere fast!). And as for an electric refrigerator, well it took at least $350 to buy one big enough to house enough food for your family!

These changes in prices have been so gradual that you've perhaps hardly noticed them, but the fact is they are there. We were scarcely conscious of them ourself, until we found ourself in front of a big 6.3 cubic feet Coldspot refrigerator at Sears Roebucks $129.90. And delivered, at that! We'd never hesitate to call it a family-sized affair, and it's very trim and streamline looking. First of all it has a convenient "Touch-a-Bar" on the door, which means that if your hands are full (and they usually are when you're heading for the refrigerator), all you have to do is barely touch this bar with your elbow or some part of your arm, and voila . . . the door opens. Inside there's a "foodex" freshener, and a good size utility drawer, two bottles for ice water, tip-proof wire shelves, and a shelf that tilts so that you can see all the better, and all kinds of other features that go with this Sears Roebuck and Company Coldspot. Including a five-year guarantee. At Park Drive and Brookline Avenue, where there's always plenty of parking space. Incidentally we happen to know a woman who has had this make of refrigerator for more than two years, and she tells us it is giving her excellent service.

♣♣♣

Some Special Buys in Shoes

There's one thing about Nisley's . . . they sure do make their summer sale nice and early, so that you still have plenty of time to get a lot of wear out of these special buys for the rest of the summer. As far as we could make out, practically every summer shoe is on sale for something like $2.95. This includes open work sandals, step-ins, T-straps, and oxford styles. With high heels, low heels and medium heels. Shoes with toes, without toes, and the same goes for heels. And at the same time you might be interested in another group of shoes that are now down to $3.60 and $4.45 that are quite suitable for fall wear. Nisley's at 145 Tremont Street, which is between West Street and Temple Place.

♣♣♣

Dirndl at Last In the Pajamas

The dirndl has found its way into pajamas . . . or rather "sunjamas," as Slattery's call them. And taken apart, they're really nothing but glorified overalls, in a cotton print. Glorified, because right at the waistline there's a wide matelex shirred dirndl waistline which dresses things up in fine fashion, and ought to make you nice and slim thereabouts. For beachwear, lounging around, or digging up the carrots in your garden. If the rain hasn't already washed them out, we mean. Anyhow, this item will cost you precisely $1.95.

A Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.

Tobin Program in Legislature

(Continued from Page 9)

be made unnecessary by the new subway.

Finances: Under the Funding Act (Ch. 235) the City was authorized to issue $7,000,000 in bonds to replace "doubtful assets" carried on the books for many years. The most important part of this law, Section 7, which would have given Mayor Tobin control over the School, Police and County expenditures, was eliminated, a result described by the Civic Bureau as a "major defeat" for the Mayor.

Metropolitan District: A special commission was created under Ch. 71, a resolve, to study Metropolitan District problems. Mayor Tobin and others believe that more cities and towns of Greater Boston might be profitably brought into the Metropolitan District to the benefit of both new and old members.

Expense Is Eliminated

City Employees Roster: It has been a charter requirement of Boston up to this year to publish biennially the names of city and county employees, their positions and salaries. Under (Ch. 263) this requirement is discontinued. It has been expensive for the city and is a source of embarrassment to the municipal employees and is an unnecessary service, city officials believe.

Tax Collectors: (Ch. 150) is a technical bill, a combination of two of the Mayor's bill, authorizing tax collectors to maintain actions in their own names for the collection of apportioned taxes on real estate.

In addition to his own Legislative program, the Mayor took a leading position in the drive for the sales tax. This drive was unsuccessful this year, but Mayor Tobin has already volunteered to carry on the fight next year, and has the backing of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts.

While Mayor Tobin and Corporation Counsel Parkman initiated, prepared the city's legislative program, and on the more important bills went frequently to the legislative committees in support of their bills, Thomas Dorgan, the city's legislative agent, was constantly active in Boston's behalf.

In this position, Mr. Dorgan acts as the contactman between the legislators and the city. A former member of the Legislature—where he is remembered as an uncompromising opponent of Communism—Mr. Dorgan is reported by statehouse authorities as one of the most popular lobbyists on Beacon Hill.

Russian Ships In Boston Harbor

The red flag of Soviet Russia fluttered from two Russian hydrographic steamers in Boston harbor this afternoon, dropping anchor on the East Boston flats to take on supplies and fuel.

The two vessels, Polyarni and the Partisan, are reported to be on their way back to Siberia after taking on 300 tons of coal here.

By order of the State Department at Washington to the United States customs officers in Boston, the usual courtesies of the port will be extended the two ships.

Obadiah Gardner

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 25 (AP)—Former U. S. Senator Obadiah Gardner, who passed on today, was Chairman of the Joint Boundary Commission settling American-Canadian Boundary questions from 1913 to 1923.

Former Senator Gardner, a leader for years among Maine Democrats, was never elected to a major political office. He was appointed to the Senate in 1911 and filled two years of an unexpired term, in which he took a leading part in establishing the parcel post system.

In 1913 President Wilson named him to the Joint Boundary Commission.

A Rockland lime and lumber merchant, who preferred to be known as a farmer, Mr. Gardner had lived here for several years with a daughter, Mrs. Nina Beverage.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

WHAT A LIFE

A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family

BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned) W. 47th St. Evs. 8:45—50c to $3 Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY Thornton Wilder's

OUR TOWN

WITH FRANK CRAVEN

Production by Jed Harris

MOROSCO THEATRE, 45 St., W. of B'way. Air-cooled. Evs. 8:40. No Perf. Mondays. 2 Mats. Weekly: Wed., Thurs. & Sat. at 2:40.

SHIRLEY TEMPLE "LITTLE MISS BROADWAY"

George MURPHY · Jimmy DURANTE

★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★

Any Day / Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p. m. ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK

in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy

I MARRIED AN ANGEL

Evs. 8:30, $1.10-$4.40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, $1-$2.75. Mail Orders Now

SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)

BOSTON

STATE 10th WEEK ORPHEUM

2—HITS—2

Madeleine CARROLL, Henry FONDA 'BLOCKADE'

Bobby JORDAN, Jack HOLT 'Reformatory'

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE

WELLESLEY HILLS—2:30 AND 7:45 P. M. Air-Conditioned

Entire Week Katherine Hepburn, Cary Grant

"HOLIDAY"

Melvyn Douglas—Joan Blondell

"THERE'S ALWAYS A WOMAN"

Novelties Rule Marts of Trade; Charlie McCarthy in Fabrics

Notes on a Visit Downtown

If your furniture is upholstered in green material you can be sure you are in style as far as color goes. A survey of 42 leading department stores throughout the country, conducted by Retailing, reveals that green is America's favorite color for upholstering. Rust and wine run a poor second and third, with deep blue a poorer fourth. However, blue must not be ignored. Indications are that it is the coming color. It is constantly gaining on its rivals and the reporting stores indicated that it would soon rival green in choice.

What type of upholstering cover is favored by Mr. and Mrs. America? Mohair pile fabrics lead the list, but are followed closely by damasks and borcatelles. Taste in materials changes as well as taste in colors. At present, according to the survey, smooth fabric types are moving up the scale in popularity.

Purple Christmas Cards

Christmas is already in the air—at least for the greeting card makers. As they start up the printing presses to turn out this year's flood of cards, certain new trends are evident. There are going to be new shades in Christmas cards this year. Purple, it appears, has crashed the Christmas card color line—purple all the way from mauve to fuchsia.

Chromium is also increasing its popularity as a trimming for cards. There will still be red Santa Clauses and green Christmas trees, but the trend appears to be definitely toward more color variety in Christmas cards.

New du Pont Yarn

"Fiber Number 66." That is the only name by which the new du Pont synthetic yarn is known. It is still in the development stage and du Pont isn't saying much about it, but all the rumors are that it is the coming thing. Du Pont is reported to have been working on it for a couple of years, and the cost of research on it can be written in seven figures, it is said.

Well, what is it? Some would call it a rayon. But this new fiber has no cellulose in it, according to reports; and a Federal Trade Commission rule defines rayon as a synthetic textile with a cellulose base. It is said to have great strength and elasticity. Its future may be in full-fashioned hose, for rayon which lacks elasticity, is not much good for such purposes. There is still a great deal of mystery about it; but it is certain du Pont has something up its sleeve.

Motorists' Favorite Trip

What is the most popular motor trip in the Country? According to a survey conducted by the B. F. Goodrich Company that from New England to Virginia tops them all. New England also rates as runner-up in possessing the choicest scenic spot in the Country. The White Mountains in New Hampshire places second to Yellowstone Park as the Nation's perennial favorite vacation goal.

New England leads the rest of the Country in the tire company's findings in getting vacationeer's money. The survey indicates that 40 per cent of it is spent in New England. The western States, that is from the Rockies to the Coast, get only 20 per cent; the Southeast 14 per cent.

Summer tourists this year, as the Goodrich Company figures it, should travel 50,000,000 miles throughout the Country, spending more than $1,800,000,000. That much private spending should help to jar the Country into recovery. And for those who still look back at 1928 as the good old days, the survey is an eye opener. Summer touring, it is reported, is 500 per cent better than in that boom year. In some respects 1938 has it all over 1928.

Charlie McCarthy Fabrics

Charlie McCarthy is going into a new business. Whether with Skinny Duggan is not revealed. His guardian, Edgar Bergen, has just signed away the rights for Charlie to appear on silks and rayons. Can't you just hear Charlie exclaim when getting the news: "Well, you can mow me down!"

Sometime this coming fall Charlie McCarthy printed fabrics will appear. Among the themes will be: Charlie McCarthy on the Riviera; Charlie McCarthy on the Ranch; Charlie McCarthy at the Zoo. Charlie should have seen a good bit of the world by the time the fabricators get through with him. If all goes well you can get your Christmas presents in these McCarthy themes. They are to be made up in pajamas, negligee, house coats, children's dresses.

Tear Gas Kills Weeds

It is a far cry from the World War battlefields to the green on your nearest golf course. But the tie that binds is tear gas. Tear gas which caused so much havoc during the World War has gone civilized and been put to the use of killing weeds on golf courses. So declared J. A. DeFrance of the Rhode Island Experimental Station before a meeting of greenskeepers at the University of New Hampshire.

A World War soldier by chance spilled a few drops of the liquid tear gas in No Man's Land. He noticed the weeds on which it fell quickly withered. Later, remembering the incident, he began experimenting with tear gas as a soil sterilizer.

This sterilization process is simple but at present rather costly. Work, however, is going ahead toward reducing costs. The sterilized soil it is reported provides a velvety grass surface, smooth and weed free.

Autumn Shoe Styles

Shoes for autumn are beginning to appear on the market and in the show windows, indicating what the well-dressed woman will soon be wearing.

Strange things have happened to the soles of the shoes. That inch thick sole, usually made of cork, which came in on the beach shoes, has stayed on in a small way to enter the drawing room. It adds a little to the height of those who feel they need it. But it enters the fashion world under no disguise. Instead, to make it more prominent, it appears in colors, frequently in striking contrast to the leather of the shoe. It may be in red if the shoe is black, or in blue if the shoe is white. Frequently the line is carried over to the heel.

The heels to shoes have not been left alone. Square heels have made their appearance—square to match the square toes. Then there are spool heels which look like a comfortable cushion three layers thick. They provide excellent opportunities for color variety. Airplane heels are also in vogue—those which stretch clear across to the sole. There is a heel and a sole for every mood of milady in this fall's shoe display.

Jungle Motifs by B. V. D.

This is no conundrum. What is the connection between "Bring 'em back alive" Frank Buck, and the B. V. D. Company? The answer: the B. V. D. Company has lined up Frank Buck to tie in his African adventures with the styling and coloring of some of their robes, pajamas, shorts.

You may be able to buy your next pair of pajamas with leopard spots, the color authenticated by Jungleman Buck. The background, you should be warned, will in some lines be blue. Not that Frank Buck or any one else has seen a blue leopard. But blue is the most popular pajama color. So a blue leopard it will be.

Other Frank Buck motifs will be built around elephants, monkeys, snakes, according to reports. A "Safari" model pajama is scheduled to appear. It will be a pullover jacket closing at the chest by knots buttoning into loops with a standup collar and dicky panel covering the chest. Few persons can go on a jungle jaunt; thousands can take such trips by proxy through their wardrobe.

Fabrics Cheap as Paper

There's another new fabric on the market, called by its originators the "sixth fabric," which by all indications will give the other five a run for their money. It is a cellulose fiber made from northern spruce trees by a Maine concern and marketed by the Pervel Company of New York.

According to the Monsanto Chemical Company which had a story about this wonder fiber in its Chemical Topics, it has the strength and softness of cloth but costs about as much as paper. It is being made into everything from pillow cases to evening dresses. You can get it as a bib for the baby, as window curtains for your home, and soon, as a dress for the wife. When an article made of it is soiled you just tear it up and consign it to the waste basket. By making dresses out of it, and keeping them cheap, the wife can have a new dress a week.

Neal A. Stanford

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recently acquired paintings. Exhibit-of-the-Week. Paintings by Barbizon, and American water colors School in the Upper Galleries. Lower Galleries, exhibit by Boys' and Girls' Museum classes; water colors and prints by William Blake in the Print Department.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Natural Science Exhibits, Dolls, New Exhibit of Four Extinct Birds, and What Other People Wear on Their Heads and Feet.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of textile designs and modern water colors by Charles Johnson. Through Aug. 16.

Goodspeed's—Complete set of American Clipper Ship plates by George C. Wales. Also original Wales Wash Drawings, and the Stipple Engravings for transfer.

Boston Museum of Modern Art—Reproductions of Impressionist, Post-Impressionist and Twentieth Century Paintings. Through Aug. 31. Open daily 10-5 except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Boston City Club—Photography from National Camera Craft. July 28-Aug. 1. City Club Camera Associates. Through Sept. 5.

Germanic Museum—Open every day except Sunday, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays, and during August.

Fogg Museum of Art—Exhibitions; water colors by Winslow Homer; Prints by Dürer; French Paintings and Drawings from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries. Open daily, except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 4. Museum will be closed from Aug. 15 to Sept. 12. Admission may be obtained by telephoning Kirkland 7600, line 302.

Castano Galleries—Old Master Drawings and fine paintings of Barbizon, Italian and American Schools. Also sculpture.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of selected group of oil, water colors and prints, also water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky.

Yamanaka & Co.—Exhibition of Japanese Screens of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by members.

Boston Athenaeum—Colored Engravings. Also French costumes from 1800 to 1800.

Holman's Print Shop—Boston in Pictures.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of nineteenth century English landscapes, and sailing ships

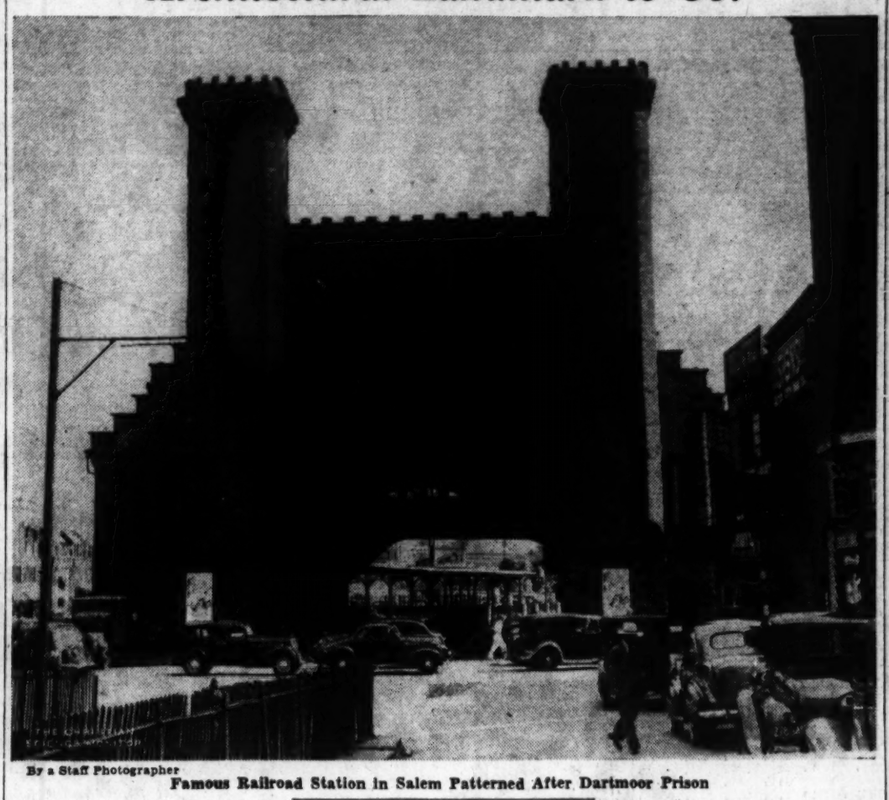
Charles D. Childs Gallery—Early American paintings, and early ship paintings by Butterworth, Salmon and others.

Goodman-Walker — Old Master Prints. Also water colors by Katharine Sturgis.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Craftwork and applied design.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor On Mondays

Architectural Landmark to Go?



By a Staff Photographer

Famous Railroad Station in Salem Patterned After Dartmoor Prison

Salem Hopes to Raze Its 'Dartmoor Prison'

Salem, Mass.

Fortunate is the visitor to old Salem if he doesn't get his first impression of the city by entering through the portal of "Dartmoor prison."

Salem is synonymous with eighteenth century gardens of posies with old-fashioned names, aristocratic McIntire doorways with graceful fluted columns and lacy fanlights, the stately mansions of the masters of clipper ships in the China trade . . . secret passageways of Colonial days and the dark, mysterious Pickering homestead . . . the House of the Seven Gables.

"Dartmoor prison," of course, is Salem's amazing railroad station—a station probably without duplicate anywhere in the world. Its castellated granite towers and tall, diamoned-paned Gothic windows, straddling the tracks, have been a landmark and a target for artistic jibes for nearly 100 years.

Many strangers motoring to Salem never see it. But to all who have arrived by train and have passed beneath the battlements into the dingy, smoke-stained, draughty "court," it is news that at last a way has been found to raze the "granite horror."

The Federal Government has offered Salem $1,680,300 to eliminate the four dangerous grade crossings in the center of the city, double-track the single-track tunnel and, in so doing, knock down the antiquated railroad terminal.

Salem authorities hope to obtain $1,000,000 from the Commonwealth (in a gesture as generous as former Gov. James M. Curley's proffer of $750,000) and to raise $1,000,000 more from the city to make possible acceptance of the Federal grant. The cost of redesigning the center is placed at $3,486,500.

The community has long looked on its famous station with a mixture of pride and annoyance. Some people are reported to like its architectural originality; others are frank to say it is a civic gargoyle. And the name "Dartmoor Prison" is not farfetched.

The station was built in 1847 from ideas supplied, so the story goes, by D. E. Neal, then President of the Eastern Railway Company. One of his ideas was to copy a section of the ancient English penal colony, where Mr. Neal spent some time as a prisoner in the War of 1812. The station also has some resemblance to the gate of a medieval walled town.

Critics of the Neal masterpiece took heart at the time of the great Salem fire in 1914. When the city was swept by flames, a corps of dynamiters was dispatched to blow the building in order to check the conflagration. But the wind shifted and carried the flames away from the station and the dynamiters went home disappointed.

Later, in 1935, when Federal projects centered upon the elimination of grade crossings, demolition of the station and removal of the grade crossing appeared imminent. Then it was discovered that this improvement would require the entire Federal allotment for Massachusetts and the plan was dropped.

Under present plans, the grade crossings that would be eliminated are those of Mill Street on the southwest end of the station, Norman Street, on the north; and Bridge Street and North Street on the northern end of the tunnel. The station is scheduled to move out where the freight yards are now, toward Castle Hill.

New Courses in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 25—New Department of Arts and Crafts and Vocational Education will be opened at Vermont Junior College in September, according to an announcement made here today by John H. Kingsley, President of the college. Instruction will be offered, in newly equipped shops, in practical electricity, wood and metal working, farm mechanics and home maintenance.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	July 26	Cherbourg	Aug. 1	July 26 1:00 pm	July 26 8:00 pm
Washington	July 27	Plymouth	Aug. 2	July 26 8:00 pm	July 27 8:00 am
Ile de France	July 28	Plymouth	Aug. 3	July 27 8:00 pm	July 28 8:00 am
*Amer. Farmer	July 29	Plymouth	Aug. 7	July 28 8:00 pm	July 29 12:00 noon

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Aug. 3	July 29 4:00 pm	July 29 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Russia	Victoria	Aug. 6	Aug. 1 4:00 pm	Aug. 1 8:30 pm

*Except France and Italy.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m., on Tuesdays.

Aiken Asks Aid In Move to Save Rutland Railroad

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 25 (AP)—Declaring there were many aspects favoring successful operation of the bankrupt Rutland Railroad, Gov. George D. Aiken today said the road's problems might be solved if Chambers of Commerce along the route helped to obtain business.

Counsel for the bondholders, directed by Federal Judge Harland B. Howe to prepare to take over the road's property, have indicated that if they took possession the line would be junked.

Bonds Should Increase

The Governor pointed out that, with the exception of the Ogdensburg Division, the market value of the road's bonds, as indicated by recent sales, had increased approximately 50 per cent since July 1.

"Economic conditions throughout the country," the Governor said, "appear to be improving, and this will shortly be of direct benefit to railroads. Operating revenue has steadily increased each month since February. The railroad's income will be augmented by the recently authorized increase in passenger rates."

State's Aid Pledged

The Governor added that the State would co-operate with all interested parties in solving the road's difficulties, and that he saw "no advantage in calling a special session of the Legislature to study the problem.

"I am advised," he said, "by State officials in charge that the railroad will not be embarrassed by attempts forcibly to collect taxes now due the State before the convening of the next Legislature in January."

He suggested that if the road was not on a paying basis by January the Legislature should "substantially lessen" its tax burden.

Worcester Lake Kept Low By Open Dam at Grafton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 25—With most residents of Massachusetts complaining about too much water during the past seven days, hundreds of persons living on the shores or in the immediate vicinity of Lake Quinsigamond are still lamenting the shortage of water that exists within the confines of the shores of the lake which borders on the City of Worcester and the towns of Shrewsbury and Grafton. Whereas Lake Quinsigamond received its share of rainfall last week, it immediately started on its way down the Blackstone River to Narragansett Bay through the open dam of the defunct Linen Thread Company of Grafton.

Lease Offer Rejected

Incensed over what Lake residents maintain is an attempt on the part of the owners of the Thread Company to force Worcester and the towns concerned to purchase its water rights to the Lake at an exorbitant price, the residents, banded together under the recently formed Lake Quinsigamond Preservation Associates, voted to refuse an offer made by the Company to lease the rights to their dam for $1,200 a year. Through leasing the dam, it was pointed out by representatives of the Company, those concerned would be enabled to control the level of the Lake's waters. The Legislature this year rejected a bill authorizing the purchase of the Lake as a State reservation.

After voting to reject the lease offer, the Associates voted to request Worcester, Grafton, and Shrewsbury health officials to declare that a "public nuisance" existed at the Lake through the exposure of hundreds of acres of swamp lands at the North and South ends because of the drainage. Following this action by the mentioned health officials, it is planned to appeal to the courts to force the Company to close its dam.

Court Action Likely?

Another angle for legal action was advanced following a talk to the Associates by Patrick W. Hehir, State Director of Fisheries and Game. Director Hehir stated he didn't blame officials of the Company for trying to drive a bargain in view of the fact that it controlled the water rights and was entitled to a return on its original purchase price, even though its mill had been closed down for some time.

Everett Condon, Secretary of the Shrewsbury Fish and Game Club, suggested that the Associates file a bill in equity and request the court to declare the water-right now abandoned. Director Hehir admitted that the lake was "a disgusting sight," and stated that if the Associates could get the State Board of Health to agree that a health menace existed, something might be done about the matter. However, State health officials recently declared that whereas a health menace "might" result, it did not exist at present. Members of the Associates are satisfied that if action is to be taken to keep the lake from being drained to a point where it will have to be posted against swimming, that action will have to be taken without the assistance of State authorities.

NLRB Election Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25—Management and workers at the Vesta Underwear Company plant here are awaiting orders from the National Labor Relations Board to conduct an election to determine whether the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. has sufficient members to be the sole collective bargaining agency for the 300 workers employed at the plant.

NEW BARGAIN ROUND TRIP BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD FARES EVERYWHERE

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD
BOSTON, MASS.

TO THE PUBLIC:

It is our earnest desire to give you the best possible transportation service at the lowest possible price.

In keeping with this policy we present you today some typical examples of our new round trip fares in the Boston and Maine Railroad's New England territory maintaining the same low price levels you have enjoyed since the fare reductions on June 1, 1936.

These tickets will be good for three consecutive calendar days in all coaches, including the air-conditioned coaches. They will also be good on the streamlined "Flying Yankee."

We hope that our low fares for round trips will merit continuance of your patronage.

The facts in this advertisement will show you how to save money by intelligent use of your automobile in conjunction with Boston and Maine trains.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. RIMMER
Vice President in Charge of Traffic

"THE B AND M IS CERTAINLY KEEPING TRAVEL COSTS DOWN LOW. THOSE FARES WILL SAVE ME PLENTY"
"YES - YOU CAN TRAVEL IN THEIR NEW AIR-CONDITIONED COACHES AT THESE FARES TOO! THAT'S HOW I GET SALE PRICES WHEN I TRAVEL!"

Below you will find examples of new Boston and Maine fares. Fares to places not quoted may be obtained by calling Capitol 5070 or from any Boston and Maine agent. These tickets are good in all coaches, including our de luxe air conditioned coaches. They are also good on the streamlined Flying Yankee.

HERE ARE TYPICAL NEW
B. AND M. COACH FARES EFFECTIVE TODAY
BETWEEN BOSTON AND

NEARBY POINTS FROM BOSTON — PLACE	One Way Ticket	Round Trip Ticket (good for 3 days)
Ashland, N. H.	$2.98	$4.80
Athol, Mass.	2.07	3.35
Bellows Falls, Vt.	2.86	4.60
Berlin, N. H.	5.69	9.15
Beverly, Mass.	.45	.75
Biddeford, Me.	2.36	3.80
Concord, N. H.	1.82	2.95
Dover, N. H.	1.69	2.75
Exeter, N. H.	1.28	2.10
Fairlee, Vt.	4.11	6.60
Fitchburg, Mass.	1.23	2.00
Franklin, N. H.	2.32	3.75
Gardner, Mass.	1.61	2.60
Gloucester, Mass.	.79	1.30
Greenfield, Mass.	2.65	4.30
Hampton, N. H.	1.15	1.90
Haverhill, Mass.	.83	1.35
Keene, N. H.	2.28	3.70
Kennebunk, Me.	2.19	3.55
Laconia, N. H.	2.53	4.10
Lawrence, Mass.	.66	1.10
Littleton and Bethlehem, N. H.	4.69	7.55
Lowell, Mass.	.66	1.10
Manchester, N. H.	1.40	2.30
Meredith, N. H.	2.78	4.50
Milton, N. H.	2.19	3.55
Nashua, N. H.	.98	1.60
Newburyport, Mass.	.95	1.55
No. Adams, Mass.	3.57	5.75
No. Conway, N. H.	3.44	5.55
No. Hampton, N. H.	1.23	2.00
Old Orchard Beach, Me.	2.48	4.00
Plymouth, N. H.	3.11	5.00
Portland, Me.	2.73	4.40
Portsmouth, N. H.	1.44	2.35
Rochester, N. H.	1.98	3.20
Rockport, Mass.	.91	1.50
Silver Lake, Mass.	.41	.70
Somersworth, N. H.	1.82	2.95
Tilton, N. H.	2.32	3.75
Troy, N. Y.	4.78	*
Weirs, N. H.	2.69	4.35
Wells Beach, Me.	2.07	3.35
White River Jct., Vt.	3.57	5.75
Whitefield, N. H.	4.98	8.00
Winchendon, Mass.	1.69	2.75
Woodsville, N. H.	4.19	6.75

DISTANT POINTS FROM BOSTON — PLACE	One Way Ticket	Round Trip Ticket (good for 3 days)
Bangor, Me.	$6.15	$9.90
Brunswick, Me.	3.44	5.55
Burlington, Vt.	5.86	*
Chicago, Ill.	25.36	*
Cleveland, Ohio	16.90	*
Ellsworth, Me.	6.90	11.10
Fredericton, N. B.	11.18	*
Halifax, N. S.	19.43	*
Lewiston, Me.	3.65	5.90
Middlebury, Vt.	5.03	*
Montpelier, Vt.	5.15	*
Montreal, P. Q.	8.58	*
Newport, Vt.	5.82	*
Rockland, Me.	4.86	7.80
Rutland, Vt.	4.19	*
St. Albans, Vt.	6.48	*
St. John, N. B.	11.93	*
Waterville, Me.	4.78	7.70

Half fare for children under 12. Children under 5 Free.

*Reduced Round Trip Fares sold only on Boston and Maine and Maine Central Railroads in New England.

TAKE B. AND M. TRAINS! SAVE TIME AND MONEY!

COSTS of Train Travel vs. Automobile Travel

Conservative figures show that the costs of owning and operating an automobile are as follows:

Small Car ..... 5c a mile
Medium Size Car .. 7½c a mile
Large Car ..... 11c a mile

Travel by Boston and Maine trains can save you money in many ways. Costs are as follows:

One Way Coach Fare ..... 2½c a mile
Round Trip Coach Fare ..... 2c a mile
Commutation Fares ..... As low as 1c a mile

Intelligent use of your car in conjunction with Boston and Maine trains can save you money. Travelling by train many people save as much as $100-$150 yearly.

BOSTON AND MAINE
MODERN TRANSPORTATION

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	2,100,000
Previous day	776,340
1938 volume to date	147,961,853
1937 volume to date	245,495,252

Upturn in Stock Market Stemmed By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Stock market leaders swung upward fractions to 2 points in the early part of today's market, many to new peaks for nearly 10 months, but late selling stemmed the rallying tide.

The ticker tape was behind as much as 3 minutes in the forenoon. Dealings slowed subsequently as prices backed down from the best. Near the final hour advances were halved in numerous cases. Transfers were at the rate of about 2,100,000 shares.

Steels, active gainers at the start, lost vigor as this week's mill operations' estimate was somewhat less than had been predicted. Production was placed at 37 per cent of capacity, up 0.6 of a point from the preceding week and at a top mark since last November. It was the third consecutive week's expansion.

Motors, rubbers, coppers, utilities and specialties were in the forefront of the morning's push. Rail shares were a bit indifferent although carrier bonds exhibited strength.

Stocks tilting forward most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, General Motors, Chrysler, Kennecot, American Smelting, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Johns-Manville, National Cash Register, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, U. S. Gypsum, Consolidated Edison, Philip Morris, Western Union, American Telephone and Public Service of N. J.

On the curb gains running to a point or more were posted for Aluminum of America, American Gas & Electric, Gulf Oil, Jones & Laughlin, Axton-Fisher "A", Newmont Mining, Reed Roller and Schiff Co.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rail bonds forged ahead in an otherwise fairly quiet and indifferent market today.

Gains in the final hour ranged from small fractions to 3 points in numerous instances and more in some special cases. The general run of industrials and utilities, while mostly higher, were nonetheless lacking in such following as was evident in the carrier group.

Prominent on the new advances were Baltimore & Ohio refunding 6s, Lehigh Valley 4½s, Southern Railway general 6s, Southern Pacific collateral 4s and Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s.

U. S. Governments were lifeless, losses extending to 3-32 of a point and gains to about as much.

Foreign dollar bonds, with the exception of Rome 6½s which dropped more than 3 points, did little either way.

State Allotments Under AAA Control Program Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—The AAA has announced state allotments under a crop control program designed to keep next year's wheat acreage within 55,000,000 acres and prevent accumulation of greater surpluses of the grain.

The largest allotment—11,067,349 acres—went to Kansas, the nation's major wheat-producing state. This compared with 17,453,000 acres that state seeded for the bumper crop now being harvested.

The AAA said the state allotments will be distributed among individual growers under formulas set up in the farm law. Only growers keeping within their allotments will be eligible for maximum benefit payments, wheat loans and crop insurance.

"These acreage allotments," said H. R. Tolley, AAA administrator, "offer farmers of the country an opportunity to co-operate to bring wheat supplies back near to normal."

Mr. Tolley said on the basis of official forecasts this country's surplus of wheat might be as much as 400,000,000 bushels a year from now. He said normal yields on 55,000,000 acres would provide supplies still above normal.

"Even with the lowest yields on record, those of 1934, when the average was 8.3 bushels a seeded acre, our supplies with such a seeded acreage and the prospective carryover would be more than 800,000,000 bushels," he said.

Normal annual domestic consumption and export requirements have been estimated at 750,000,000.

State allotments for 1939 compared with 1938 acreage and 1928-37 average acreage of wheat land included:

Northeast region—Maine, 4,367 acres compared with 5,000 in 1938 and 5,900 average acreage of wheat land for 1928-37; New York, 218,518; 311,000 and 293,380; Vermont, 104, compared with nothing in 1938 and 140.

Foreign Markets

London: Trading was on a small scale in the stock exchange today. Copper issues advanced with the commodity price. Tobacco, rayon and motor issues had fair demand, although industrials as a group were quiet and mixed at the close. Trans-Atlantics made steady progress. The gilt-edged division was steady.

Paris: Small net gains were the rule at the close of the Bourse today. Government bonds weakened considerably in late trading. The banking group was generally steady although Bank of France ended 50 points net lower. Suez Canal was ahead 235 points and Royal Dutch gained 15.

Liverpool: Cotton advanced with firmness of overseas markets. Speculative buying developed on talk of boll weevil activity in American cotton and rumors of damage to the Egyptian crop. Final values were 5 to 6 points higher.

Flour Mills Adds Director

BALTIMORE (AP)—Stockholders of the Flour Mills of America, operating mills in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin, created four new directorships at a meeting here and re-elected all officers. New directors are C. E. Valley and Edward D. Jones of St. Louis; Van Horn Ely, Jr., of Philadelphia; and W. K. Archer, of Kansas City.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50½	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	8	52	50½	52	+2
119¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½a)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	19	12¾	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
21¾	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 22
23¾	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅜
2¾	1⅝	Advance Rumely	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
65½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	19	65¾	64⅝	64⅝	— ¼
1⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Appl	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	31	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	18	1⅝	1¾	1½	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	21	15	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	7	13⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	36	20⅝	19½	20⅛	+ ⅝
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	15	10	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅜
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	182½	182½	182½	+3
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jul 23
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	25	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
12	4½	Allied Strs	81	11⅞	11¼	11½	— ⅛
67¼	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	66⅝	66½	66½	— ¼
53¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	81	54½	52½	52½	—1
18¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	36	19¾	18½	19⅛	+ ⅝
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	10	3	3	3	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	13	77¾	75	76⅝	+ ⅝
79	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2½e)	1	83	83	83	+4
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	16	22¾	22	22¼	— ⅛
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	2	40	40	40	
101	70¾	Am Can (4)	18	100¼	99½	100	+1
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	166	164¾	166	Jul 22
30	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	49	32¼	30	31⅜	+1⅜
52	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	12	53	51½	52	
22	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	68	22¾	21⅝	22	
104¼	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
114¼	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	115¾	115	115¾	+1½
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ½
14¾	9	Am Comi Alco	27	14¾	14	14	
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	13	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
5⅞	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	77	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅜
6¾	4	Am European	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 20
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	19	5½	4¾	4¾	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	19	19	19	— ⅛
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	4	24¼	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	6	12¾	12	12	+ ⅛
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12	12	12	Jul 21
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	14	5	4⅞	4¾	
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	27	27	27	+ ¼
42½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	42½	42¼	42¼	— ¼
2¼	1½	Am Ice	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
20¼	13¼	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
8¼	4¼	Am International	17	8⅜	8	8	— ⅜
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	28	24½	24	24	+ ⅜
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	71½	71½	71½	—1½
17⅛	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	16	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	8	5¼	5	5	
38⅜	23	Am Metal (¼e)	18	37⅞	36⅛	36⅛	—1⅜
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Jul 5
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	81	6¾	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
41⅜	19	Am P & L$6pf(2¼k)	5	40¼	39¼	39¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	16⅛	Am P & L$5pf(1¾k)	11	36⅝	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
17	9	Am Rad & St S	119	16¾	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	95	22¾	22	22½	+ ⅜
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	3	80¼	79¾	80¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
15¼	7⅛	Am Seating	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¾
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (1¾e)	48	53⅞	51⅞	51⅞	—1
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛	+ ⅜
55	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	7	55	55	55	
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	43	32	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
13¾	6¼	Am Stores	5	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
13¼	12	Am Stove	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jul 20
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (1¼e)	6	28½	28¼	28½	— ½
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	107½	107½	107½	Jul 20
20¼	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	19¼	19¼	19¾	+ ⅞
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	22	141¾	140⅝	141¾	+1¼
83	58	Am Tobacco (5)	6	84½	83½	84	+1
86¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	23	86¾	86¼	86¼	
142	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	140¾	139¼	139½	Jul 22
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	75	8⅜	7¾	8¼	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	45	12⅞	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Jul 19
7⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	15	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
43	23⅜	Am Wool pf	9	40⅜	39¼	39½	— ¾
9¼	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	52	9½	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
42	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	+3
37½	21	Anaconda	283	38	37¼	37½	
50	29	Anacon W & C	5	50	50	50	+2
19⅝	10¾	Anadarko Hoc Gl(.30e)	12	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
19	10	Andes Copper	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
30¾	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	1	30	30	30	Jul 22
100	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100	100	100	+2+
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	31	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	58	57	58	+2
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
47	24¼	Armstrong Cork	9	47½	47	47	
11	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	2	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	9	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	24	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
70½	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	5	70½	67	70½	Jul 12
70	56	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	2	70	70	70	Jul 18
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	41	40⅞	39⅛	39¼	—1
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	1	58	58	58	Jul 23
27¾	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	18	25½	23¾	23¾	—1
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅜
14⅛	6½	Atl G & W In pf	4	13⅛	12⅜	13⅛	+ ⅝
27¾	17¼	Atl Refining (1)	23	27⅞	26½	26½	— ⅜
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Jul 23
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	18	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
45	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45	45	45	
54¾	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	58	55	58	+5
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	3	7½	7	7	— ½
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	14	4⅜	4¾	4½	
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	57	4¾	4⅛	4¾	+ ¼
		B					
11⅝	5	Bald Loco ct	60	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	69	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	20	12⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	36	36	36	Jul 21
22¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	13	23⅜	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	5	Barker Bros	7	13	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	64	21	20¼	20¾	+ ⅜
17¼	9	Baruk Cigar (.86¼e)	5	17	17	17	+ ¼
18⅛	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	18½	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	2	115½	115½	115½	Jul 18
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	7	9	9	9	
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
18⅞	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	73	19¼	18¾	18⅞	
19	15½	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	8	18½	18½	18½	
50	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	5	50	49½	49¾	+1¾
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	150	63½	61½	61⅝	— ½
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	16	16	16	
98⅜	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	9	99	98½	99	+ ½
28¼	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	5	29	28½	28½	+ ½
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
18½	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	43	19¼	18½	18½	
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	164	31⅜	30¼	30⅝	— ⅜
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	19	29⅝	28	29¼	+1¼
14¼	9	Bond Stra	6	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
19¾	15	Borden Co (.70e)	45	18½	17⅞	18	+ ¼
32⅜	16½	Borg-Warner	39	33	32⅛	32⅝	— ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
22¾	14	Bower Roll Bear	3	23½	23	23½	+1⅛
12⅞	5¾	Bridgeport Brass	49	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
33¼	12⅛	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	76	33	32⅜	33	+1⅜
36	20	Briggs & Strat(1½e)	2	37⅛	36½	37½	+2½
38	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	4	39	38¾	38¾	+ ⅜
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 22
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	23	11½	11¼	11⅜	
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	33¼	33	33	—1¼
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	13	21	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	2	35¾	35½	35⅝	Jul 21
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	3	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	25	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
8¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	40	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6⅜	3	Budd Wheel	19	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
23⅞	13¼	Bullard Co	11	23⅜	22¾	23	+ ⅜
28⅜	15½	Bulova Watch(2½e)	44	39	38	38½	+1⅜
13	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	7	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ¼
21¾	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	26	22¼	21⅝	21¾	+ ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	10	10	10	Jul 20
10	5¼	Butler Bros	7	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1¼)	1	22⅜	22¼	22¾	Jul 23
4⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	80	4½	4¼	4¼	
13⅞	6	Byers (A M) Co	15	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼
21	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	14	22	21½	21½	+ ⅛
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	2	23	22⅝	22½	+ ¼
39¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2⅝	1	Callahan Z-Lead	24	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	55	9½	9¼	9¼	
18¼	8¼	Campbell Wyant	37	18⅛	18	18	
21½	12¾	Can Dry G Ale	32	21⅜	20½	20½	— ⅛
5	3	Canadian Pacific	49	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
41⅜	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	1	42	42	42	+1
8¼	4½	Capital Ad A	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	6	18¼	17½	17⅝	— ¼
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	5	4	4	4	+ ⅛
105	62½	Case (J I) Co	18	107⅛	104	104	—1
58¾	29¾	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	14	58	57	58	+1⅛
106	100¼	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
22¾	9	Celanese Corp	46	22¼	21¼	21¼	— ¾
94	83	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	87	85⅝	87	Jul 20
26½	12½	Celotex Corp	6	24⅞	24½	24½	— ½
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	23	22¾	23	
5	2	Cent Foundry	168	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
13	7	Cent RR NJ	3	14	14	14	+1
6¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
6¼	3½	Century Rib M	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+1⅛
48	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	23	49¼	48¼	49	+1
10¾	4½	Certain-teed Prod	63	10½	10¼	10½	— ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	11	30½	29½	29½	— ⅛
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	3	12¼	12	12½	Jul 22
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	83	38⅜	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75¼	75¼	75½	Jul 11
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (1.85e)	3	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅜
1¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5½	2	Chi & N West pf	1	5½	5½	5½	— ½
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5⅝	2⅜	Chi Great West pf	18	5½	5	5	+ ⅜
18⅞	8½	Chi Mail Order	9	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
1	⅜	Chi M St P & P	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅞	6¼	Chi Pneu Tool	28	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ¼
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37	37	37	Jul 22
41½	37⅞	Chi Pn T pr pf (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	Jul 22
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	1	⅞	1	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	2½	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	2¾	2¼	2¾	+ ⅜
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 21
17⅞	13	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	11	17¼	17¼	17⅞	
9⅜	3½	Childs Co	9	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
73¼	38⅝	Chrysler Corp (1½e)	224	78½	73¾	74½	+1¼
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
5½	2	City Stores	2	5	5	5	
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	6	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	3	26½	25⅞	26½	+ ¾
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	11	43½	42½	42½	— ½
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.60e)	46	24⅞	24	24½	
141	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	9	140½	140	140	
60	57⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58½	58¼	58¼	+ ¼
13½	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	93	12¾	12⅜	13⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jul 21
32½	13½	Collins & Aik (¾e)	51	36¼	34½	35½	+2⅜
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	18½	18	18½	+ ½
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	9	21	20½	20½	
22⅜	17	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	4	23	21	21	Jul 20
9⅜	5½	Col Gas & El	136	8½	8	8¼	+ ⅛
79	57	Col G & E pf A (6)	3	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ¾
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	13	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	Jul 19
97	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	98½	97¼	98	+1
47	23	Comi Credit (4)	27	49½	48½	49½	+2¼
100	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Jul 22
52	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	28	54	52⅞	53	+1
105	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	105	105	105	Jul 6
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents	60	9½	9¼	9⅜	
3	1	Com'wlth & South	51	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
45	26	Com & Sou pf (2¼k)	4	43	42½	43	
28	22½	Com'wlth Ed (1¼)	14	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
8	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ¼
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	15	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 13
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	42	17½	17	17¼	+ ¼
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	6	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
30¼	17	Cons Edison (1e)	185	30½	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅛
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	98¾	98½	98¾	
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8¼	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
6¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	6	6	6	— ¼
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	41	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
71½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	6	5½	4¾	4¾	— ½
½	⅛	Consol Textile	17	⅜	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	6	4½	4¼	4¼	
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
89½	76	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	Jul 20
17½	9¾	Container Corp	49	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	8⅝	Cont Bak A	45	25¼	24¼	24½	— ⅛
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	38	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	103½	102	102	+ ¼
49	36⅛	Cont Can (1½e)	18	47⅝	46¾	47⅛	+ ⅛
119½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	6	110	109	109	— ¾
10½	6	Cont Diam Fib	5	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ¾
35¾	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	19	36	35¾	35¾	+ ⅜
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	35	1½	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
35½	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	19	35¾	35⅜	35¾	+ ⅜
19	10	Cont Steel	10	19½	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
69¾	53	Corn Products (3)	13	69⅝	68¾	68¾	— ¾
167⅜	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	167	167

Commerce and Finance

Production of Steel Up 12 Points Since July 4 Holiday

Business and Industry

Peru's Resumption Of Debt Service Awaits Rate Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Foreign interest in the status of the external debts of Peru has been resuscitated by the official announcement in Lima indicating that the Government is desirous of achieving a settlement with overseas creditors. The State admits its dilemma—a word used by Finance Minister Benjamin Roca himself in a national broadcast. The Treasury is anxious to finance several schemes of national development and recognizes that the service of foreign obligations must be faced.

The time for ending default is recognized to be at hand. Peruvian export prosperity last year reached a higher level than that recorded in the boom period of a decade ago, and it is the only country south of Panama that has not resorted to exchange control. International economies have argued that Peru has always enjoyed sufficient gold revenue to cover foreign obligations and that default was never justified; this country contends that it was largely world conditions that caused its currency to decline to one half of its par value, and that a proportionate depreciation in fiscal potentiality must be recognized.

Small foreign credits, amounting in all to less than two million dollars and including those granted by the United Aircraft Company and the Electric Boat Company for arms supplies, have recently been cancelled or adjusted by special operations; but the two principal credits outstanding are the Guano Loan and the Guaranty Trust Loan.

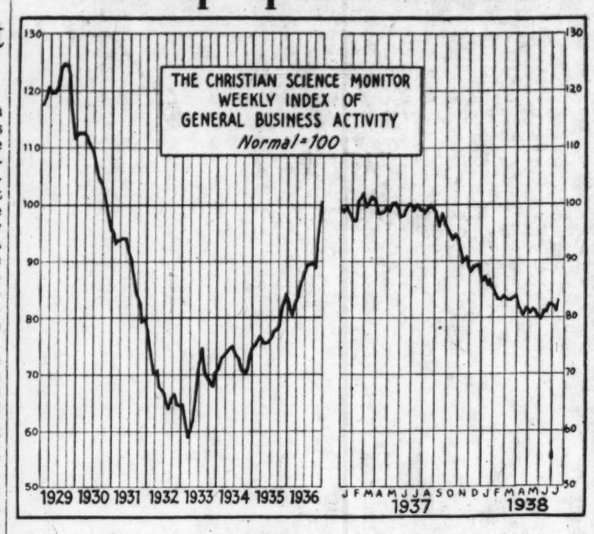
The former, bearing interest at 7½ per cent, was floated in England in 1922, to the original amount of £1,250,000, of which £870,000 is outstanding. The annual service represents £66,618. The Peruvian Government considers the interest rate "out of date," a reduction by one half would be a just request, it says, "seeing that we have given evidence of our good-will to meet this obligation." Service was originally guaranteed by Guano sales to national agriculture, but the price of this fertilizer has declined to one third and sol currency to one half since flotation of the loan.

The Guaranty Trust Loan represents the external dollar debt made up of the $15,000,000 7 per cent. Tobacco Loan (1927-59), the $50,000,000 6 per cent Peruvian National Loan (first series, 1927-60) and the $25,000,000-6 per cent Peruvian National Loan (second series, 1928-61).

The official viewpoint is that "depreciation has created new concepts with regard to meeting credits based on the international value of currencies" and "new and vital problems have arisen upon the solution of which the basic principles of social and political order depend." Minister Roca added:

"We all know the imprudent terms under which this loan was floated, against the advice of financial advisers of the lenders and with a warning from a sector of the national finances of the impossibility of complying with the conditions implanted. The judgment issued by a high court of the United States on the incorrect form of this credit must also not be overlooked."

Monitor Weekly Index Shows A Sharp Upturn in Business



With substantial increases recorded in the three components over the previous week, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity advanced sharply, showing a gain of 3 points from 81.2 on July 9 to 84.2 (prel.) on July 16. This compares with a level of 100.0 on July 17, 1937.

The largest increase was recorded for electric power production which rebounded sharply from the previous week in which the holiday occurred and advanced to the highest level of output since the last week in January. The gain far exceeded expectations of a seasonal and trend advance.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings recovered all of the loss of the holiday week and spurted forward to a new high level for the year and the highest since the early part of December, last year. The increase was contrary to seasonal expectations and the adjusted index reached the highest level since March.

Bank debits for selected centers outside New York City showed a slight dip in the reported total. The decline, however, was less than seasonal and the adjusted index advanced moderately.

Steel operations showed a further increase in the past week, rising four points to 36 per cent of capacity, the highest rate this year, and a gain of 12 points in two weeks.

Output of passenger cars and trucks last week dropped off as a number of factories ended production of 1938 models.

Retail trade increased during the week in line with the advance in industrial activity. While gains were checked in some districts by rain and cloudy weather, sales increased sufficiently to reduce the declines from a year ago.

Wholesale commodity prices showed an increase of 0.8 per cent during the week of July 16, due largely to a sharp upturn in food and farm products prices.

Increased demand with cotton goods has spurred mill operations and more employees have been called back to work to fill orders recently booked. Business in the woolen goods line has not been so active but the trend in operations is reported gradually upward.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	July 16* 1938	July 9, 1938	July 17, 1937
Combined index	84.2	81.2	100.0
Bk debits outside NYC	81.0	79.9	96.2
Elec power production	91.1	86.7	103.7
Misc carloadings	73.5	71.4	96.5

*Preliminary.

Considerable Rise In Business Seen By Reserve Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—The Federal Reserve Board sees indications that "a considerable rise" will be shown in its index of industrial production for July.

At the same time Jesse Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, prepared to bring pressure to force private banks to lend money more readily to industry, following criticism of the banking profession.

The flood of money going out from PWA is going on, and will reach $1,000,000,000 shortly, according to Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator.

Another happy sign is the acceleration of steel production, expected to reach a new high for the year this week.

For these and other reasons, business and Government leaders are combining for the moment in the old song, "Happy Days Are Here Again," though many are humming it a little under their breaths, wondering how long it will last.

Motor Freight Up

Another indication that business has started upward came as the American Trucking Association, Inc., reported that motor freight tonnage showed an increase of 3.6 per cent in June, over May, in the business of 110 carriers in 31 states.

As for the Federal Reserve Board it stated in a general survey of business and financial conditions, that while industrial activity showed little change in June it increased in the first three weeks of July, despite the fact that there usually is a considerable decrease at this session. Things have picked up at the steel mills in the first three weeks of July. Likewise, it noted a substantial increase in ontput of crude petroleum which reflected chiefly a return to production on a six-day week basis in Texas.

The volume of industrial production rose to 77 per cent of the kilowatt average in June from 76 in May. In the first three months of 1938 the average was 79 and in June, 1937, 114. Activity in the textile industry expanded in June, reflecting mainly an increase at woolen mills.

Scrap Steel Price At High on Move

By the Associated Press

New York

Dow Jones & Co., in a Pittsburgh dispatch, said today the price of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap had advanced 50 cents a ton to $15, a peak for the recovery movement which set in a month ago when the price was $10.75 a ton.

Continued scarcity of scrap was reported.

Other grades likewise were advanced in price.

Purchases in June by consumers were at about the May level, contrary to a usual increase at this season. In the first half of July decreases in Department store sales were less than seasonal.

Commodities Rise

Prices of most commodities increased in the latter part of June and early July. Prices of stocks and "lower-grade bonds" rose substantially. Although automobile output decreased further in June—a seasonal trend—the board found sales of new cars ran ahead of production and stocks were reduced further.

The Reserve Board's report was the first definite indication that the downward business trend has been checked. The board said industrial activity increased in the first three weeks of July, although there is usually a considerable decline at this season.

Volume of industrial production, as measured by the board's seasonally adjusted index, was at 77 per cent of the 1923-1925 average in June as compared with 76 in May. Available data, the board said, indicate that in July the index will show a considerable rise.

A report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics today said the PWA program will provide the equivalent of full-time employment for about 600,000 men for two years.

Orders for materials to be placed with industry are estimated at $1,001,200,000.

The value of contracts which local Governments and Federal agencies will award with the help of $950,000,000 in PWA funds, is placed at $1,867,000,000, of which $833,470,000 already has been approved.

Production of materials will provide work for an average of 364,000 men working 172 hours a month until July, 1940, in the forests, mines and factories, and in transportation, the Bureau estimates on the basis of figures for five years of PWA. At the construction sites of 6,000 or 7,000 projects an average of 229,000 men will be at work 111 hours a month and receive $515,600,000 in wages.

Steel Operations Rise 4 Points To 36 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production in the United States during the past week increased 4 points to 36 per cent of mill capacity, equal to the rate reached in the first week of April, highest this year, according to the magazine Steel. Since the July 4 holiday the rate has advanced 12 points.

"The industry has high hopes that the recent spurt in activity will be furthered during the balance of the year," says the review, "although subsequent betterment in operations undoubtedly will be unable to match that of the past two weeks, when ingot output was stepped up 50 per cent.

"The increase last week more than compensated for the improvement that has occurred in rolled steel demand and is accounted for partly by the necessity for mills to bolster their stocks of semifinished material.

Semifinished Output

"Steel producers permitted their inventories of semifinished products to decline during the first half, resulting in only scant supplies of certain analyses lately. The moderate pickup in finished steel sales, consequently, dictated an increase in semifinished production. In the interest of economy some mills are producing a larger quantity of ingots than required immediately, hence recent gains in operations have run ahead of the expansion in consumption.

"Encouraging to producers is the diversification of recent orders. A sprinkling of purchases by automotive accounts for final runs on 1938 models, however, has moderated for the time being as the period for the changeover to 1939 editions is being entered. Little support of steel buying will be provided by motor interests until this work is completed.

"Reflecting automotive plant shutdowns, assemblies last week totaled 32,070 units, a decline of nearly 10,000 from the week before.

Railroads Quiet

Railroads are marking time in the purchase of material and equipment, and little domestic business in freight cars and locomotives is in immediate prospect. Building and heavy engineering projects are productive of fair tonnages, and this steel outlet shortly gives promise of being swelled by PWA spending."

Scrap prices continue to forecast gains in steel production, the market being strong in all directions and rising further in a number of areas last week. Increases at Chicago and eastern Pennsylvania boosted the scrap composite 42 cents to $13.50, highest since February. The iron and steel composite was advanced 3 cents by the rise in scrap to $36.30. The finished steel composite was unchanged at $57.20.

Shipbuilding Rises 139 P. C. In First Half of This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the first half of 1938 the shipbuilding industry enjoyed a strong upturn, according to the American Machinist, which declared that the shipbuilding "revival is stimulating employment and business in 31 states that supply fabricated metal products. Expanding activity of the Maritime Commission and of private operators caused a 139 per cent increase in commercial tonnage under contract."

The publication points out that at the close of 1937, merchant ships under construction totaled 189,000 tons. On July 1 contracts in hand amounted to 452,780 tons and this figure includes only ships of 2,000 gross tons or over. It does not include small vessels.

More Ways Available

The report also shows that the 452,780 tons are in the hands of seven yards. Since there are 19 yards that have ways capable of handling vessels between 2,000 and 3,000 tons, it is evident that a number of ways are still available for further building if the Maritime Commission should decide to embark at least partially on its ambitious program of 500 new ships in the next 10 years.

"The most important point," according to American Machinist, "is that the shipbuilding industry is now giving widespread employment and distribution of orders. It is doing so on a larger scale than last December. The National Council of American Shipbuilders says that 40 per cent of the cost of a vessel goes to labor in the shipyard. Another 50 per cent goes outside for materials and equipment, which in the last analysis means payment for labor.

"All of the states bordering on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts have shipyards and most of them have yards with ways capable of constructing 300-foot seagoing vessels. Thus, yards on all coasts give considerable local employment. In addition, they provide employment elsewhere.

"Every state contributes to the construction of a large ship, and many states contribute fabricated metal products. For example, machinery is supplied by 24 states, structural iron and steel by 12, metal fixtures, fittings and valves by 9, electrical equipment by 4, and hardware and tools by 7.

Relief Measure

"Thus shipyards are a potent source for normal or relief employment. Once contracts are let, the subcontracts for outside materials and equipment are ordinarily placed in two to 12 weeks.

"As a relief program having merit, the building of a 24,800-ton ship as now being constructed for the Atlantic trade by the United States Lines presents the following picture: cost, $15,750,000; labor in shipyards (40 per cent of cost), $6,300,000; purchased material, $7,875,000; outside labor's share (75 per cent of material cost), $5,900,000.

"Therefore, the total expenditure for labor is $12,200,000. At a rate of 84.3 cents an hour, the average paid to shipyard labor, a $15,750,000 ship gives 14,471,000 man-hours of employment."

Copper Price Has 4th Rise to New High Since May 19

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—The price of domestic copper was raised ⅛ of a cent a pound to 10 cents today, marking the fourth rise in the metal thus far in July. The new quotation places copper at the highest level since last May 19.

The successive boosts this month began on July 1 when the price was raised from 9¼ to 9½. It was marked up again on July 5 to 9¾, and last Saturday was pushed up another ⅛ of a cent to 9⅞.

As on previous occasions, the domestic advance followed higher prices abroad where there has been exceptionally heavy takings in recent weeks. Sales were reported made abroad today as high as 10.22½ cents a pound and in London electrolytic wire bars rose to the equivalent of 10.27½ cents.

Western Railroads Not to Raise Rates

CHICAGO (AP)—Officials of the major western railwoads have decided not to fall in line with the eastern roads by increasing passenger coach fares.

Harry G. Taylor, Chairman of the Western Association of Railway Executives, said the Western presidents agreed that different transportation conditions in the West made it "inadvisable to make any upward adjustment in passenger fares."

Coach fares in the East were recently hiked from 2 cents a mile to 2.5 cents on authorization of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Western coach rates of two cents a miles were adopted in 1933 independently of the commission.

Mr. Taylor said the executives felt that greater distances between stops in the West, with consequent higher transportation costs, and greater automobile competition, made lower rates more advantageous than the congested East.

Phillips Petroleum Plans Note Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Phillips Petroleum Company in the near future will offer an issue of $25,000,000 in 10-year 3 per cent convertible debentures, it was announced by Frank Phillips, Chairman of the board.

According to present plans, the announcement said, a substantial part of the proceeds will be applied to the payment of a portion of the company's privately-held serial notes, which are not due but may be retired, and to increasing working capital.

A registration statement will be filed wit hthe SEC next week. Sale price of the debentures, conversion price, and other details will be announced later.

"Preliminary indications are that the earnings for the first six months (of 1938) will be below those, for the comparable period of 1937," Mr. Phillips said. "However, earnings for the second quarter will show an approximate increase of 40 per cent over those for the first quarter of the year."

Automobile Shortage Possible, Says Service

DETROIT, July 22 (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports reported "an increasing dearth in used cars at key points," resulting from buying "so aggressive that a marked acceleration in price ranges has occurred."

"Should this situation continue until the new 1939 jobs find their way into dealers' hands," says the weekly review, "a car shortage such as the industry has not experienced in years will be at hand."

Ward's estimated this week's output of cars and trucks at 32,070 units, compared with 42,010 last week and 88,055 this week a year ago. The decline was attributed to the ending of 1938 model production" in an added number of factories."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Market prices continued their puzzling performance last week—puzzling not as to the major trend, but as to the intermediate one. Market action from Wednesday through 11 o'clock Saturday made many traders decidedly uneasy. Then the market turned round in the last hour Saturday and belied its bearish signals of the previous three days.

First of the bearish signals was the airpocket in movie shares on Wednesday. Of course, it is bad news to be sued by the Department of Justice under the anti-trust laws, and the suit had not one but several unfavorable implications, but up to this time the last five weeks of stock prices have shown remarkable indifference to bad news of all kinds. The really notable drop, however, in Paramount, Loew's, Warner Brothers and other amusement shares stirred brokers to reminisce of previous breaks in particular groups, like the alcohols in July, 1933, which foreshadowed general market breaks.

Chart Readers Bearish

"True," said the bulls, "but airpockets are significant only if without real basis in bad news, and there was reason for the movie shares to droop." The suit indicates a departure by the Department of Justice (under Robert Jackson) from the pre-depression precedent of giving business advisory opinions on legality of business action under the anti-trust laws. This time the department will try to clarify the law in the courts. Also, the department, in suing for divorce of production from retail outlets, seems to be espousing the philosophy of Texas' Wright Patman who wants to supplement his Robinson-Patman Act with a law to split manufacturing entirely from distribution.

Nevertheless the movie shares were leaders in the rise on Saturday. Though they by no means recovered their previous days' losses, they set in motion a last-minute rally (the tape was two minutes late at 11.58) which sent the market's leaders into new ground.

Chartwise also the market didn't look so impressive. The theory of chart-reading has catches in it. One of them concerns "break-outs" on the up- or down-side. Stocks did definitely "break out on the upside" Wednesday by going through the 140 level on the Dow-Jones index. Everybody talked about it. But in theory they should then have gone up fast. They didn't. So the talk was "false move." The pencil-and-ruler people say that sooner or later prices must drop to the 130 level—probably sooner.

Last of the alleged bearish signals was the fact that toward the end of the week—at least until Saturday after eleven o'clock—while the market leaders were backing and filling, mostly backing, secondary issues were making new 1938 highs by the hundreds. Traders often profess to see rain-clouds in a market where leaders lag and others press on, though the precise logic of why is not clear.

Some Adverse Factors

There was also some bearishness drawn from the action both of the London and the Berlin markets. In London the rails continued their steady downward march to further 1938 lows, partly explained by the week's cut in the Southern Railway dividend, while Berlin had a black day, explained by some as due to the Czech situation, by others to the fact that deflationary measures were taken a few months ago transferring the Reich's deficit financing from a bill basis (bills circulating directly as money), to a long-term bond basis without bond-buyers.

There was another sign of weakness in the middle of the week. The market was too quick to be bullish. Announcement came out from the SEC that an "important" release would come out in the afternoon. The market automatically expected something bullish—for no good reason. It was easy to guess that the news would concern the death sentence in the Utilities Act, and it did—the clause will be applied to Utilities Power & Light, a natural for the Commission to tackle since it is just coming out of bankruptcy, and the news was neither bullish nor bearish.

On the other hand, a survey of commission house opinion made periodically by a leading Street investment trust, which over seven years has narrowed down its mailing list to the best guessers, shows a "very large majority" expecting 160 on the Dow-Jones index some time this quarter, and 89 average on the Federal Reserve Board industrial production index for the fourth quarter (77 in June).

Factors Behind Rise

Incidentally this latter index is expected to take one of the sharpest seasonally adjusted rises on record this month. And in general the business news to support the recent stock price rise is now coming in from all sides. Professionals here do not generally consider this as necessarily justification for further rise. It may have already been discounted. But it is impressive.

Steel operations rose during the week and 50 per cent is talked by September against optimistic guesses of 40 per cent a fortnight ago. Last week was the highest since November. Wage-cuts are still doubted; a 10 per cent cut, Steel says, would offset only two thirds of the price cut. There is even talk of some modifications of the cuts, but it is not taken seriously here yet.

Copper went up another ¼ cent to 9¾ cents, despite recent buying lag, and copper shares reflected the raise. Lumber production has turned up sharply, after moving slowly upward all this year; the National Lumber Manufacturing Association reports new orders by the mills have reached the highest in 11 months, and last week were for the first time this year above 1937, adding to the general run of good news from the building industry. Rail carloadings continue up, last week's 602,000 being the year's high and particularly good returns being shown in the important categories of miscellaneous freight and less-than-carload.

The bond market did far better than stocks, due entirely to the continued strength in speculative rail liens, which are steadily faring better than equities. Even defaulted rail issues took a new lease of life.

Governments were still dull, and the market now thinks there might be no September 15 Treasury financing, since the RFC and other subsidiaries are now doing the Treasury's financing in disguise. There was only one small capital flotation of importance, but large ones soon are still expected.

Sees Farm Receipts At $2,000,000,000 In Third Quarter

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department predicted that farmers would receive about $2,000,000,000 from sales of farm products and Government benefit payments during the July-September period.

Total receipts for this period last year were estimated at $2,342,000,000.

If the forecast is borne out, total farm receipts for the first nine months of this year would be $5,341,000,000 compared with $6,171,000,000 during the corresponding period in 1937.

The farm income for the first six months of this year and last was divided as follows among various crops and commodities:

Grains, $292,000,000 and $316,000,000; Cotton and cottonseed, $170,000,000 and $191,000,000; fruits and vegetables, $437,000,000 and $616,000,000; meat animals, $897,000,000 and $988,000,000; dairy products, $765,000,000 and $747,000,000; poultry and eggs, $274,000,000 and $318,000,000; and Government benefit payments, $257,000,000 and $330,000,000.

Erie Railroad Report $8,577 Deficit in June

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad reported a June deficit of $8,577, compared with $1,182,425 net operating income a year ago.

Erie also has annual fixed charges of about $14,500,000. These, however, are not reported in the deficit because the road went into reorganization early this year.

The six months' deficit, excluding fixed charges, was $279,205, compared with $8,324,251 net operating income the like period last year.

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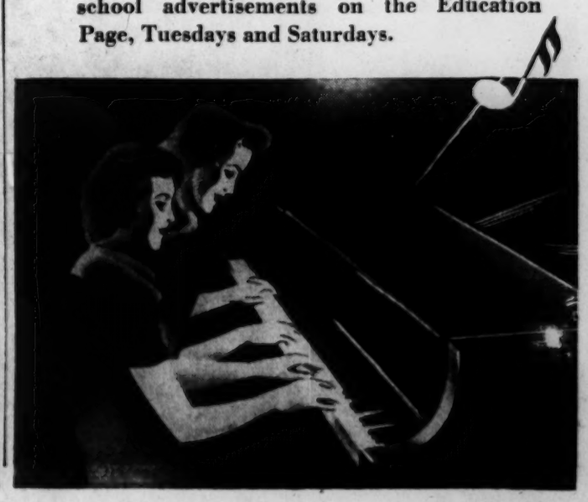

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N. Y. Bank Says Genuineness Of Revival Unproved

NEW YORK (AP)—Whether the present "moderate business revival" and "pronounced" upturn in security prices marks the beginning of a "genuine and sustained recovery" is a question posed in the current issue of the Guaranty Survey, monthly publication of the Guaranty Trust Co., New York. It says:

"The principal question is how soundly the revival will develop—whether it will be a sustained movement, or merely a repetition of the results of past efforts to promote recovery by artificial means."

Opinions Differ

The survey reports a "wide divergence of opinion among responsible observers. At one extreme is the view that recovery is definitely under way. And, in the absence of unforseen development, may be expected to continue.

"At the other is the belief that nothing has yet occurred to restore the confidence on the part of business men and investors without which any revival in the capital goods industries, and hence any genuine business recovery, is impossible."

Those supporting the first view are said to adhere to the cyclical theory of business fluctuations—"the belief that a period of depression generates powerful forces tending to produce recovery."

In support of this view the following factors are cited in addition to the normal cyclical features, such as depleted inventories, reduced capitalizations, and lowered indebtedness:

National Housing Act amendments, expected to foster revival in residential building construction; modification of Federal tax laws; Federal spending program; naval construction expenditures; high purchasing power of the farm population, current and anticipated crop outlook as affecting the railroads and processing industries; increases in freight and passenger fares; favorable trend of export trade.

Some Adverse Factors

Against these are posed the following factors adverse to sustained recovery:

Continuance of conditions "held responsible" for preventing growth of national wealth; labor "uncertainties"; heavy tax load with possibility of increases; relief "burden"; "uncertain" basis of farm income; problems of the railroads; uncertain international situation.

"Perhaps the most encouraging consideration," the survey said, "is that the adverse conditions are, for the most part, not new, and that they did not prevent a very substantial measure of recovery from being achieved over the period 1933-1937."

Wheat Values Off 1¾c in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 25 (AP)—Wheat fell 1¾ cents a bushel here today and outdid bottom price records that went back five years.

A big increase of 18,034,000 bushels in the United States visible supply total acted as a weight on values. Corn, affected by favorable crop conditions, tumbled also, despite new export purchases estimated at fully a million bushels.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 1⅛-1⅜ under Saturday's finish, Sept. 67⅞-68, Dec. 70-70⅛, corn ¾-1⅛ down, Sept. 56⅜-⅝, Dec. 55⅝-½, and oats ⅜-1⅛ off.

Boston Stocks

July 25, 1938

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumt pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	14
	Bird & Son, In	14	14	14	87½
8.75	Bos & Me pr pf	88¼	88¼	88¼	127½
8.00	Bos Edison	130	127¼	130	50
5.00	Bos Elevated	50⅜	50	16½	11¼
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	16½	16½	12	4½
	Bos & Me pr pf	12	11¾	4¾	4½
	Bos & Me st Apf	4¾	4½	4½	4½
	Bos & Me st Bpf	4¾	4½	4½	4½
	Bos Personal Pr	12	12	12	7
64b	Bos P rs Prop	7	7	7	2½
	Boston Sand	23¾	23¼	23¾	18¾
	Ea G&F pf	18¾	18¾	48	46
	Ea G&F pr pf	48	48	61c	28
	Ea Mass St Rv	61c	61c	30	6
	Ea M SR 1st pf	30½	30	8	2½
	Eastern SS pf	8	8	3¼	3¼
	Eastern Mass adp	3¼	3¼	34	32¼
	Eastern SS pf	34	34	1	1
1.50a	Eastern SS pf	15	15	19½	19
1.00	Emp Group	19½	19½	31½	31½
2.50	Fi Nat Stores	31½	31½	67c	64c
	Georgian A pf	67c	67c	34	32½
1.00a	Gilchrist	34	34	1	1
	Hall Bak pf	1	1	96c	96c
	Isle Royale	96c	96c	26¾	27
	Maine Cent	26¾	26¾	107	108
9.00a	Merganthaler	107	107	6¾	6¾
6.25a	Merr Mac A	6¾	6¾	3½	3½
	N E Tel & Tel	54c	54c		
	North Butte	10½	10½	10¼	10
	Oliver Mfg	10¼	10¼	99c	99c
	Pan-Am-West Aso	99c	99c		
	Reece Folding				
	Torrington				
	Utah M & T				

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Sept		68⅞	68⅛	68⅜	—01⅛
Dec		71	70⅛	70⅜	—01⅛
Mar		73¼	72⅝	72⅝	—00¼
	Corn				
Sept		55½	55⅛	55⅛	—01⅛
Dec		56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	—00⅛
May		58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	—00⅛
	Oats				
Sept		34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—00⅛
Dec		36	35⅛	35⅛	—01
	Rye				
Sept		49¾	49¼	48¾	—01⅛
Dec		51¼	51¼	50¼	—01⅛

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Extra	Payable	Holders of Record	Ex-div.
Hollinger Con G M		Pe- riod 5c	Aug. 13	July 29	
		Increased			
Arkon Brass Co		15c	Aug. 1	July 28	
		Regular			
Acme Wire		12½c	Aug. 15	July 30	
Central Tube		3c	Sept. 15	July 15	
Gorham Mfg		25c	Sept. 15	Sept. 1	
Goshen & Deckert Ry		40c	A July 21		
Hollinger Con G M		5c	Aug. 1	July 30	
Pemigewasset V RR		$1 S	Aug. 1	July 30	

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
N Y Sept No 4	1.45	1.56	1.55	1.56	—.01
Wld Sept No 4	1.00	1.00½	1.00	1.00½	+.01½
Wld Mar No 4	1.06½	1.06½	1.07½	1.06½	+.00½

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Sept.	11.25	11.33	11.25	11.27	+.04
Dec.	11.48	11.49	11.50	11.50	+.09

FINN—8 STAR

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3¼s '41	107.25	107.25	107.25
25	3¼s '45-43	109.20	109.20	109.20
25	3¼s '46-44	109.20	109.20	109.20
5	2¾s '51-48	104.23	104.23	104.23
1	3s '55-51	102	102	102
17	2⅞s '60-55	103.30	103.27	103.28
1	2¾s '59-56	102.26	102.26	102.26
11	2¾s '63-58	104.4	102.2	102..

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	2¾s '47-42	104.29	10.29	104.29

Home Owners Loan

6	2¾s '49-39	102.22	102.22	102.22
10	2¼s '44-42	103.28	103.28	103.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	Alleghany 5s '44	75	74½	74½
2	Alleghany 5s '49	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
51	Alleghany 5s '50 st	32	31½	31½
2	Allegh Val 4s '42	104¼	104¼	104¼
11	Allis Chalm 4s '52	112	111⅛	111⅛
3	Am & For P 5s 2030	60	60	60
8	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103½	103⅜	103½
6	Am Int 5½s '49	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
18	Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
6	Am T&T 3¼s '66	103⅛	103	103⅛
20	Am T&T 3¼s '61	103½	103	103¼
12	Anaconda Cop 5½s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
13	Ang C Nitra deb '67	34	33¾	34
12	Arm Del 4s '57	97½	97	97½
12	Arm Del 4s '55	97¼	97	97
4	Arm Del 4s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	AT&SF gl 4s '95	90¼	90¼	90¼
4	AT&SF aj 4s '95	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	AT&SF 4½s'5-A '62	85	84⅞	85
13	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	19½	19½	19
1	Atl & Birm 4s '33	86½	86½	86½
21	A C Line 1st 4s '52	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
1	ACL cit 4s '52	70	70	70
3	A C Line 4½s '64	79	79	79
16	A C Line 5s '45	31	31	31
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	27½	27	27½
1	Atl & Dan 2d4s '48	30	29¼	29¾
42	B&O rfg 6s '95	50	50	50
20	B&O 1st 5s '48	28½	28	28½
73	B&O rfg 5s '95	27¾	26½	27¾
45	B&O 5s '96 P	28¾	28	28¾
25	B&O 5s 2000 D	24¾	24	24
174	B&O cv 4½s '60	47⅜	47	47⅛
9	B&O 4s '48	38¾	38½	38¾
3	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	105	105	105
1	Bang&Ar4scv 51st	105¼	105	105¼
10	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	98¼	98¼	98¼
12	Beth Stl 3½s '66	95¾	95½	95¾
10	Beth Stl 3½s '52	37	36¾	36¾
14	Boston&Me 5s '67	11	11	11
18	Bost&Me 4½s 'A' JJ '61	37¼	36½	37¼
18	Boston&Me 5s '55	11	11	11
1	Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	54	54	54
1	Bkly City RR 5s '41	106¾	106¾	106¾
4	Bkly Edis 3½s '66	68	67½	67¾
93	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2	Bkly Un Gas 4s '47	106	106	106
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	74	74	74
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	110½	110½	110½
2	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	30¼	29½	30¼
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57	81	80½	81
1	Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	49¾	49¾	49¾
4	Bush Term 5s '55	56	56	56
2	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	93	93	93
2	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	80½	80½	80½
4	Can Sou 5s '62	119½	119½	119½
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115¾	115¾	115¾
9	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100	100	100
2	Can Pac 5s '54	81¾	81¾	81¾
5	Can Pac perp	20½	20½	20½
5	Cen Un Pac 4s '48	117¼	117¼	117¼
8	Cen Foundry 6s '41	1	1	1
10	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	11¼	11¼	11¼
3	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	101	101	101
2	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	38	38	38
25	Cen New Eng 4s '61	62	61½	62
18	Cen Pac 5s '60	76¾	75¾	76¾
25	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	57	57	57
1	CHR&B of Ga 5s '42	32	32	32
1	Cen R R N J 5s '87	28	28	28
1	Cen RR N J 4s '87 reg	28½	28	28½
8	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	79¼	79¼	79¼
3	Certain-td 5½s '48	117¼	117¼	117¼
12	C&O 4½s '92	95¼	95	95¼
1	C G O 3½s '96 D	95	95	95
10	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	22	22	22½
15	Chi & Alton 3s '49	92¾	92¾	89¾
22	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	89¾	89¾	89¾
11	CB&Q 4½s '77	96½	96½	96½
4	CB&Q gen 4s '58	101¼	101¼	101¼
6	CB&Q 4s 111 '49	16	15½	15½
37	Chi & Erie 1st 5s '51	22	22	22
56	Chi Ind St West 4s '59	12	12	12
5	Chi I & L 4s '47	11¾	11½	11¾
61	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4	3½	3¾
181	SMSP&P aj 5s 2000	28¾	28¾	28¾
1	CM&StP 4½s '89C	29	29	29
8	CM&StP 4½s '89E	20	19¾	20
15	Chi&NW 6½s '36	19¼	19¼	19¼
20	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	7¼	7	7
34	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	11¾	11¼	11¾
5	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	Chi&NW 4s '87	11	10¾	11
8	CRI&P 5s '52 A	5	4⅞	5
10	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	22¾	22	22½
43	CRI&P 4s '88	10	9⅞	10
15	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	9	8¾	9
15	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	61	58	60¾
19	CT Ht&RR 5½s '57	104¾	104½	104½
9	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	80	79¾	79¾
8	Childs Co 5s '43	109	109	109
1	Cinn Gas&El 3½s '67	107	107	107
23	Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	63½	63	63½
13	CCC&StL 4½s '77	109¼	109¼	109¼
6	Clev Elec Ill 4¾s '65	86¾	86½	86¾
1	Clev Un Term 5½s '72	81¾	81¼	81¾
4	Clev Un Term 5s '73	76½	75½	76½
11	ClevUn Term 4½s '77 C	101½	101	101½
1	Col P&L 5s '43	59¾	59¾	59¾
2	Col P&I 5s '70	48½	48	48½
5	Colo&So 4½s '80	96½	96¼	96¼
2	Colombia G 5s '52 May	94¾	94½	94¾
16	Colombia G 5s 1961	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
5	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103⅜	103⅜	102⅜
2	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	105	105	105
3	Comwith Ed 3½s '68	109¼	109	109¼
10	Comwith Ed 3½s '58	107¾	107¾	107¾
60	ComwithEd cv 3½s '58	104½	104½	104½
18	Con Edis 3½s '48	101¾	101¾	101½
16	Con Edis 3½s '58	102	102	102
6	Con Edis 3½s '56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
13	Con Oil 3½s '51	105¾	105¼	105¾
5	Consum Pow 3½s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	Consum Pow 3½s 65	97½	97½	97½
10	Container 5s 43	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Crown Will 6s 51	38¾	37¾	37¾
18	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	50½	50½	50½
1	Cuba RR 7½s 46	40	40	40
1	Cuba RR 5s 52	58¾	56½	57½
21	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	14¾	13½	14
3	D & R G 4s 36	7	7	7
1	D & R G West 5s 55	6¼	6	6
2	D & R G West 5s 55 Asd	8¾	8¼	8¾
69	D & R G West 5s 78	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	Del Ed 5s 52	18	18	18
4	Duluth SS&A 5s 37	109¼	109¼	109¼
6	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
64	Erie rfg 5s 67	17½	17½	17½
83	Erie rfg 5s 75	26	25¾	25¾
28	Erie gen lien 4s 96	22	22	22
18	Erie cv 4s 53 A	21½	21½	21½
15	Erie cv 4s 53 B	100	100	100
1	Fed L & T 1st 6s 42	63½	63½	63½
18	Fla E Cst 5s 74	67¾	67¾	67¾
3	Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	44½	44½	44½
2	Fla E Cst 4½s 59	101	101	101
2	Francis Sug 6s 56	105½	105½	105½
2	Gen Cable 5½s 47	105¼	105¼	105¼
34	Gen Mot Accpt 3s '49	65	63¼	65
16	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	98½	98½	98½
18	Goodrich 6½s '45	104¾	103¼	103¾
6	Goodrich 6s '65	99½	99½	99½
6	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	93	93	94
9	Goth Silk Ho 5s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
41	Gt Nor Ry 6½s '36	96	96	96
	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	101¼	101¼	98½
1	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	98¼	98¼	98¼
15	Gt Nor 4s 46 D	75	74½	75
21	Gt Nor 4s '48 H	75	74½	75
11	Gt Nor 3½s '67	89	89	89
1	G Bay&W deb B	9½	9½	9½
1	Gulf M&N 5s '50	104½	104½	104½
1	Gulf St Util 4½s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Gulf St Util 4½s '56	100	100	100
1	Hackens Wat 4s '52	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Harlem Riv&P 5s '54	74½	74½	74½
10	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	26½	26½	26½
3	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	71	70	70
1	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	48	47	48
3	Ill Cen 4s '52	48¾	48¾	48¾
1	Ill Cen 5s '53	48¾	48¾	48¾
11	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44½	44	44½
1	IC&CoalLANO 5s '63 A	46½	46½	46½
1	IC&CoalLANO 5s '63 D	46½	46½	46½
1	Ill Cen 4s '44	48¾	48¾	48¾
19	Ill Steel 4½s '40	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Inland Stl 3½s '61	103½	103½	103½
16	InstehRTr rfg rt '68	62½	62½	62½
1	Interlake Iron 4½s '47	41	41	41
35	Int Gt Nor s1 4s '52	19	18	19
1	It Gt Nor 1st 4s '52	48	48	48
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	87¾	87¾	87¾
1	Int Paper 5s '47	97	96¾	96¾
3	Int Paper 5s '55	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	77½	77½	77½
33	Int T&T 5s '52	77½	77½	77½
44	Int T&T 5s '55	74	73¾	74
1	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	60	59½	60
2	James F & Clea 4s '50	56½	56½	56½
1	KCStS & M 4s '36 ct	74½	74½	74½
9	K C South 5s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
15	K C South 3s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
12	K C Term 4s '60	91	91	91
9	Keith B P 5s '45	152½	152½	152½
5	Kings Co El & P 4s '97	100	100	100
3	Kings Co Lt 4½s '54	102	102	103
3	Kresge Found 4s '60	94¾	94¾	94¾
22	Lac Gas rfg 5s '53	54½	54½	54½
18	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	59	59	59
6	L S & M S 3½s '97	61	61	61
4	Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	45	45	50
4	Leh Cal H Termls'54	50	50½	50
4	Leh Val NY 4½s '40	32¾	32½	32¾
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	32¾	32¾	31½
27	Leh Val 4½s 2003	108	108	108
55	Leh Val 4s 2003	108	108	108
1	Lex & E 5s '65	128½	128½	128½
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	98½	98½	98½
7	Loews 3½s '46	60	60	60
1	Long Dock 3½s '50	82	82	82
1	Long Isl unif 4s '49	84	83	84
1	Long Isl Ark & Sc '59	98	97½	97½
14	Louisa & Ark 5s '37	32	32	90½
8	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	90½	90	100½
1	Lou & N 4¼s 2003	106½	106½	106½
31	Louis & N un 4s '40	88	88	88
5	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	106	106	106
5	Low Gas & El 3½s '66	50½	50½	50½
3	Maine Cen 4½s '60	103	102¾	103
16	McKes & Rob 5½s '50	104	104	104
2	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	91	90¼	90¼
5	Mich Cen 3½s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	Mil El Ry & L 5s '61 B	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	MSP & SS Marie 6s '46	70	69½	70
4	MSP & SS Mar 5½s '76	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	MSP & SS M gtd 5s '38	9¼	9¼	9¼
3	MSP & SS M cn 4s '38	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Mo-Ill 5s '50	25	25	25
3	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	49½	49½	49½
10	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	24	23½	23½
8	M-K-T 4½s '78	44½	45½	45½
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	64½	63	64½
15	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	42½	42	42
6	Mo Pac 5½s '49	5¾	5¼	5¾
23	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	23	23	23
51	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	23½	23	23¼
15	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	23	23	23
15	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	23	23	23
23	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	23½	23½	23½
4	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	7½	7¼	7¼
72	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	27	26½	27
15	Mob & O Montg 5s '47	24½	23½	24½
40	Mob & Oh 5s '38	23¼	23¼	23¼
72	Mob & O 4½s '77	100	100	100
11	Monongah Ry 4s '60	106½	106½	106½
1	Mon W Pa P S 4½s '60	95½	95½	95½
11	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	75	75	75
1	Montreal Tr 5s '55 A	54	54	54
5	Mor & Essex 5s '55	106	106	106
7	Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	103½	103¼	103¼
19	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Natl Steel 4s 65	27¾	27¾	27¾
1	N Eng RR 4s 45	126½	126½	132½
1	N Eng T&T 5s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	NP Pow & L 4½s 60	62	62	62
5	N O Gt Nor 5s 53	99½	99½	99½
5	N O Pu Sv 5s52A	99¾	99½	99½
10	N O Pub Sv 5s56B	64½	63¼	64½
60	NYC 4½s 2013 A	70	68	69
57	NYC rfg 5s 2013	71	69	71
50	NYC cn 4s 98	78½	78½	78½
12	NYC 3½s 46	72½	72	72½
17	NYC 3½s 52	64¼	63¼	64¼
6	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	58	58	58
5	NY&Putn 4s 93	83½	83½	83½
6	NYC&HRR 3½s 97	70	70	70
13	NYC&La Sh 3½s '98	37	37	37
1	NO Tex&Mex 5s 60C	39¾	39¾	39¾
10	NO Tex&Mex 4s 56D	63¾	63¾	63¾
54	NYCh&StL 4½s 78	48¼	47	48
97	NY Ch&StL 4½s 74A	48¼	47	48
4	NY Dock 5s '41	54½	54½	45
9	NY Dock 4s '51	45	45	45
4	NY Dock Co 4s '51	105½	106½	105½
4	NY Edois 3½s '55	106½	106½	106½
5	NY Edis 3½s '65	114¾	114¾	114¾
1	NY G El H&P 4s '49	31	30¾	30¾
1	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	30½	30	30¼
26	NYNH&H 4s '67	19½	17	17½
3	NYNH&H 4s '55	17½	17	17½
3	NYNH&H 4s '56	10½	10½	10½
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	10½	10½	10½
1	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7	7	7
2	NY O & W Ren4s'55	104½	104½	104½
2	NY Steam 5s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	NY Tel 4½s '39	72	72	73
2	NY Trap R 6s '46 st	5	5	5
2	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	93	93	93
1	Niagara Rb 5½s '50	14	14	14
1	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Nor Am Co 5s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Nor Am Ed 5½s '43	103½	103½	103½
10	Nor Am Ed 5s '59C	78¾	78¾	78¾
1	Nor Pac 6s 2047	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
3	Nor Pac 4s 2047 D	83¾	83¾	83¾
8	Nor Pac 4s 2047	83	83	83
2	Nor Pac 4s '97	80	80	80
2	Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	103½	103½	103½
3	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	103¼	103¼	101¼
1	Ohio Ed 4½s '68	101¼	101¼	101¼
28	Okla G&E 4s '46	99¼	99¼	99¼
27	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	78½	77	78½
28	Otis Steel 4½s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Pac Gas & El 5½s '42	109¾	109¾	109¾
8	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	105¾	105¾	105¾
8	Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	81	81	83½
5	Para Pict 3½s '47	81½	83¼	83½
15	Pen Ohio&Det 4½s '77	102	102	102
15	Pen P&L 4½s '81	102½	102½	102½
9	Pen RR gen 5s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	95¾	95¾	95¾
3	Pen RR gen 4½s '81 D	94	94	94
4	Pen RR 4½s '70 deb	92¼	92¼	92½
4	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	89¾	89¾	89¾
2	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	88¾	88¾	88¾
2	Pen RR 4s '48	88¾	88¾	88¾
3	Pen RR 3½s '70	81¼	81¼	81¼
7	Pen RR 3½s '52	116¾	116¾	116¾
1	Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	77½	77½	77½
16	Peoria & E inc 4s '90	74¾	74¾	74¾
1	Pere Marq 4½s '56	112½	111¼	112½
14	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	104	103¾	104
5	PhilBal&W 4½s '81 D	94	94	94
3	Phila Co 5s '67	109	109	109
4	Phil Elec 3½s '67	5	5	5
11	Phil Read C&I 4s '49	15½	15	15½
3	Ph Read C&I 5s '72	16½	16½	16½
5	Philippine Ry 4s '37	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	PCC & StL 5s'75B	93	93	93
1	PCC & StL 4½s'77	90	90	90
1	Pitt Coke&Tr 4½s'52	52	52	52
1	Pitt&W Va 4½s'58	52	52	52
1	Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	63¼	63¼	63¼
3	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	58	58	58
38	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	83½	83½	83½
6	Purity Bak 5s'48	70	70	70

Federal Powers Declared Issue Facing America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—The problem that the American people must solve—Abit Nix of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia told the Institute of Public Affairs here recently—is the question of the proper function of government. The struggle, Mr. Nix said, is between those who contend that Government should become active in promoting the welfare of the people and those who conceive of Government as a benevolent spectator without power to intervene on either side.

A. H. Freeman, Vice-Chairman of the State Board of Education, urged encouragement of small scale farming. Small farms will absorb into gainful occupations thousands of Georgia youth who now find employment in other States, he said.

The educational forces of the State should teach "the difference between true democracy and the false democracy under which Communism is cloaked," M. D. Collins, State Superintendent of Schools, told the Institute. The newspaper and radio are the quickest means of disseminating ideas, Dr. Collins said.

The adoption of the merit system instead of the patronage system in State and County Governments would be a great step forward for Georgia, with a complete overhauling of the State Government "to bring it out of the nineteenth century," J. Thomas Askew of Savannah, Professor of Social Science at Armstrong Junction College, claimed in an address before the Institute. "This State could inaugurate and administer a model civil service and personnel law with greater ease perhaps than any State in the South," Dr. Askew said.

Dr. Thomas F. Greene, Jr., Professor of Law at the University of Georgia, said that the system under which each county has double the number of unit votes to its representatives in the House of Representatives made for such inequality as that illustrated recently in an election when 117 voters in a rural county equaled 3,183 voters in urban Fulton County.

Miss Gay B. Shepperson, State Administrator for the Works Progress Administration, told the Institute that up to December, 1937, only 8,466 persons originally on Federal relief in Georgia remained on the WPA rolls. That meant that out of 242,265 cases on relief under the original emergency relief program before December, 1935, less than 3.5 per cent were still carried.

Some 350,000 Georgians left the State between 1920 and 1930, William F. Ogburn, University of Chicago authority on population, said. The high birth rate in Georgia's poorest counties keeps the population at an even level, he explained.

Positive Quality of Peace Urged as Challenge to Youth

Broothorn Studios, Melbourne

Miss Kathleen Courtney
International Worker for World Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Peace is more than a negative word, implying merely a state in which there is no war, said Miss Kathleen Courtney, vice-president of the Peace and Disarmament Committee in Geneva, in a recent address here. Such a conception, she said, was not likely to arouse the enthusiasm of the young. In reality peace meant something constructive, she went on. It meant international co-operation, the working together of the nations of the world to construct something vital and permanent, and great powers of understanding to appreciate the point of view of people unlike ourselves.

Miss Courtney was for 10 years Chairman of the British Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and one of its founders. She has been a member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs since 1923.

British Columbia Lumber Industry Strives With C.I.O.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The C. I. O. is making strong efforts to organize the great timber industry of British Columbia. Its local officials have been working among the logging camps of Vancouver Island with some success in a few districts but up to now the C. I. O. is not a factor in the industry generally.

The Government of the Province is bound under its own legislation, passed recently, to recognize any bargaining agency set up by the workers in any plant, whatever its name or affiliations.

If the C. I. O. can obtain the support of 51 per cent of the workers in any industry, it must be recognized as the official bargaining agency and employers must deal with it. The Government apprehends, however, that the success of the C. I. O. in the timber industry generally might lead to the labor troubles which tied up the industry in the Pacific Northwest States in recent years. The development of any such situation here would be strongly deprecated, but the Government is not interfering in any way with C. I. O. organization activities, which have the support of Socialist members of the Legislature.

Britain to Boost Pilot Strength By Cheap Air Training

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—Britain is effecting a scheme for cheap aviation training to popularize flying and to boost her potential pilot strength.

Air guard sections of aviation clubs will be formed, with a minimum of 12 members, and instruction will be made available through government subsidy for about $10, at 60 cents to $1.25 an hour. The present cost is from $7.50 to $10 an hour, with about 15 hours required to qualify for a civilian pilot's license.

The guard members will be required to sign an agreement to offer services in any emergency to the Royal airforce or wherever required in aviation.

Many women are among those who already have applied for the new flying courses.

Oslo Group Free on Sanctions

COPENHAGEN, July 25 (AP)—Seven neutral nations yesterday denounced the article in the League of Nations Covenant which would require them to join economic and financial punitive measures.

They declared their right, in effect, to decide for themselves whether to participate in the so-called sanctions.

Members of the "Oslo States," at the close of a two-day conference here, announced:

"Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands and Sweden, convinced of the necessity of participating in the League's work, declare they regard the sanctions system under present conditions and in accordance with practices recently followed, as being non-obligatory in character—not only for a single group of states but for all League members.

"They are convinced it is in the League's interest to state this right of free estimation."

The conference pledged support for international efforts to halt the world armament race and to draft an international convention outlawing air bombardments of unfortified cities.

Stalin Reviews Youth Pageant

MOSCOW, July 25 (AP)—Thirty-five thousand of Soviet Russia's youth marched before their leader, Joseph Stalin, Sunday in the annual physical culture pageant in Red Square.

The girls, young men, even children, told in pantomime and with huge floats of the arduous duties of Red soldiers and border guards, of the nation's guns, tanks and airplanes, and of agricultural fertility.

A dance depicted Soviet fighters vanquishing German and Polish dragons trying to scale a Russian wall, and a children's brigade sang a militant tune, "If War Comes Tomorrow."

Stalin seemed to enjoy it all as he received the salutes of the marchers. Hundreds of Georgian girls, attired in red and gold, prostrated themselves before him and one group swept by with a great oriental carpet which was spread before the leader and sprinkled with flowers.

With Stalin, in the reviewing stand atop Lenin's tomb, were Michael I. Kalinin, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (President); Vyacheslaff Molotoff, President of the Council of Commissars (Premier); Clement E. Vordshiloff, Commissar of War and Navy; Nicholas I. Yezhoff, head of the secret police, and Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar.

Mormons Mark Pioneer Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN Utah—Commemorating the arrival of Mormon pioneers in Utah 91 years ago, communities throughout the State celebrated July 24 in traditional fashion as the State's most widely popular local holiday. Pioneer pageants, parades, horse shows, and other events marked celebrations at Salt Lake City and Ogden. Almost every other city and town in the State observed the occasion in one way or another.

At Ogden the Pioneer Days, Inc., a non-profit organization, presented four daily shows with trick riders and ropers, preceded by a three-day horseshow with entries from several intermountain states. The festival extended from July 19 through 25.

A number of the pioneers who played a part in the early times are still present. Mary Field Garner, who walked most of the way across the plains in the early days, resides at Roy, Utah, near here. Mrs. Leticia H. Peary, who crossed the plains by ox team in 1864, has resided in Ogden since 1866, the mother of the city's present Mayor.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts 10:45 a. m. (E. D. S. T.), WORL, 920kc, on Aug. 7, 14; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., 15.12 mc (E. D. S. T.), 6.04mc on Sept. 4, 10:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Aug. 7, Sept. 4.

New York

New York—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMAC, 570kc, on July 31.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Aug. 21.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Aug. 7 and Sept. 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 31, Aug. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 550kc, on Aug. 7, 21.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on July 31, Aug. 28.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on July 31, Aug. 7, 14, 21, 28.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Aug. 7, Sept. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJSC, 1120kc, on July 31, Aug. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KOMB, 1320kc, on Aug. 7, Sept. 4.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, July 31, Aug. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

Australia

New South Wales

Sydney (First Church): Town Hall, 1:10 p. m., Sept 6.

Scotland

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (First Church): St. Andrew's Grand Hall, Berkley Street, 8 p. m., Aug 9

United States

California

Yosemite Valley (auspices First Church, Merced): The Bowl, 3 p. m., July 31.

Hawaii

Honolulu: Young Hotel Roof Garden, 12:10 p. m., Aug. 22.

Maine

Harrison (auspices Society, Bridgton): Camp Newfound, 3:30 p. m., July 31.

Massachusetts

Swampscott (auspices The Mother Church): Swampscott High School, 3:30 p. m., July 31

Michigan

Cheboygan: Kingston Theater, Main Street 3:30 p. m., July 31.

New Jersey

Asbury Park: Asbury Park High School, 3:15 p. m., July 31.

New York

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8 p. m., Aug. 1, Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

Southampton: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Aug. 1.

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VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.
for Play Clothes
Visit
THE SUN SHOP
FIRST FLOOR

NORFOLK

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located
Throughout Va. and N. C.

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis
Granby Street, Corner Main

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK (Continued)

Cavalier
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

West End Market
SUNNY SOUTH FOOD STORE
FRESH MEATS, VEGETABLES
117 NO. ROBINSON ST. Dial 5-9140
Bon Ami
"Hasn't Scratched Yet"

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9824
Harrison and Main 5-8261
618 N. Lombardy Street 17611
Temptin Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
Broad at Fifth
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre. Dial 4-9227
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN "FRIENDLY" SHOE for Men

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

HENRY BROS., Inc.
●
Goodyear Tires
●
212 BROAD ST. TEL. 32-111

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2868
9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
The Proof of the Picnic Is in the Preparation
Inquire About
"The BAY'S" Catering Service
CALGARY—ALBERTA

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
THE "BAY"
Headquarters in Edmonton for the World-Famous "POINT" BLANKETS

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
9936 Jasper Ave. Edmonton

Edmonton's Quality Furniture Store
NATIONAL HOME FURNISHERS LTD.
9936 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
...t is not so much what you pay—as what you GET for the price you pay.

JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cool Breezes
on Hot Days
with an
ELECTRIC FAN
Prices ranging from 1.98 to 29.95
Housewares, Main Floor, The "Bay"
Hudson's Bay Company

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Phone 201 114
A. W. Butler, *Sales Manager*

SANITONE EXPERTS
QUINTON DYE WORKS
LIMITED
Phone 42 361
CLEANERS. DYERS. FURRIERS

Shoes from
AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, STAN WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

Ladies' and Men's SHOES
Macdonald
SHOE STORE LTD.
492-4 Main St.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320 9 a. m. - 9 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

For Quality Fuels at Summer Prices, Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lotteridge Street
Telephone 4-3446

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: a. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Specialize in Lincoln Zephyr Service
Ford
Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Met. 1840 447 Talbot St. at Queens Av.

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, State Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London, Kitchener, Brantford, Guelph, North Bay, Toronto, St. Catharines, Chatham, Woodstock, Sudbury, Hamilton, Peterborough, Stratford, Elmira, Cayuga, Windsor, Sarnia, Lucknow, Cargill

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
re-guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination
For Delicious Food
in Cool Comfort
Stop at Our Cafeteria
Smallman & Ingram Limited

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON. STRATFORD. GALT

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
128-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J —9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The label of good shopping value
Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
Burberry overcoats and other fine winter clothing for men. A lively boys' department.
110-112 SPARKS STREET

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK CREAM ICE CREAM BUTTER
Phone 2-4281

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu Vogue
Limited
50 Sparks Street 2-6008

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Maxwell's
Hairdressers
133 Sparks Street 2-3773
78 Bank Street 2-4702

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFTY SERVICE
All the flat work including small doilies and handkerchiefs are hand ironed ready for use—wearing apparel sent home damp for you to iron at home.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"
Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

All Makes
Rebuilt Repaired Rented
We Service All Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

Madamoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
LYndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road
Try Our
HOME-TESTED CAKES and PIES
Purity Bread
Limited WA. 8011

Sour Cream
Ideal for Salads
CITY DAIRY PHONE KI 6151

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W

GOODMAN'S-EGLINTON
261 Eglinton Ave. W. Near Oriole Pkwy.
DRESSES LINGERIE HOSIERY
Style Quality Service
Phone HY 2820

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE
Your Patronage Is Solicited

DOAN COAL COMPANY LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations
"Service That Satisfies"
2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

E. W. LANCASTER CO.
LIMITED
MOVING & STORAGE
Highway License for Canada and U. S. A., Eliminating Transfer en Route
496 GLADSTONE AVE. LO 5400
NIGHTS—LA. 5945

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

LINENS of Best IRISH Makes
HANDKERCHIEFS and SCARVES
in a Wonderful Variety of New Designs and Weaves
JUL. HEIM 1420 DRUMMOND STREET

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

H. Baron
Antiques
Hook Rugs, Silver, Sheffield Plate, Fine Furniture
Galleries: 2015 Peel Street Montreal

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

The Robert Simpson Montreal Limited
Perfumes
ARE CHEAPER IN CANADA
A Few Examples:

	U. S. Price	Simpson's Price
Coty's, exc. "Vertige"	65c to 1.25 dr.	49c dr.
Chanel's perfumes, ½ oz.	7.50	4.40
Caron "Bellodgia," 1 oz.	10.75	9.65
Yardley "Lavender"	85c	75c
Houbigant "Quelques Fleurs"	8.25	7.50
Guerlain "Liu" (export), 2¾ oz.	38.00	21.50

Simpson's
Street Floor
Montreal's Own Store Since 1845

HAS BEEN WELCOMING AMERICAN VISITORS FOR OVER 95 YEARS
We have much to interest you in fine British and European imports, including English China, and other lines peculiar to the Dominion, such as Murray Bay and Hudson's Bay Blankets.
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

FAMOUS GUARANTEED FURS
Every garment bears Lazare's two guarantees —one for long, satisfactory wear, and the other for lowest possible prices.
LAZARE'S
& CO. LTD.
1454 PEEL STREET
Opp. Mount Royal Hotel

Now Buy the Best for Less—In Our SEMI-ANNUAL REDUCTIONS
Everything for Every Man
Max Beauvais
385 St. James Street W.

Dechaux
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING
for EVERYTHING
DYERS
UPHOLSTERERS
FURRIERS
FROMENAC 1331
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We. Deliver

We Solicit Enquiries
JAY WOLFE INC.
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Restyling—Repairing
Telephone BElair 3466
First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA (Continued)

Visit Williams' Booth at the Exhibition
R. H. Williams & Sons Limited
THE GLASGOW HOUSE
REGINA CANADA

Crown Bakery Ltd.
BAKERY PRODUCTS
Phone 93196 Regina

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

European Local Classified

(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

CHELSEA, London—To business gentlemen, conveniently situated, comfortably furnished bed-sitting rooms; reasonable terms; meals optional. Flaxman 9372 or Box M-814, BCM/CSM, London.

79, Inverness Terrace, W. 2
London. Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches. Furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms.
Tel. Bayswater 3039.

LONDON—Two guest rooms; charming house with garden, ½ minute Barons Court Station. Box W-1111, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS WANTED

LONDON—Lady desires comfortable sunny bed-sitting room with Christian Scientists, in quiet part of Kensington near Christian Science Church. Box W-909, BCM/CSM London.

ROOM required in London, W., for girl student, with Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-723, BCM/CSM, London.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, 3 Wetherby Gardens, S. W. 5. KEN. 7977—Quiet, furnished, one-room flats; single and double, all with hot and cold water and telephone; private gardens; meals as required; dining room; very moderate terms include service and light.

SHOE REPAIRING

HIGH-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRERS —C. W. SENE & SONS, 95 Felsham Road, London, S. W. 15.

FIRST-CLASS footwear repairs; good workmanship, sound materials; collected and delivered. T. C. Dyer, 28A Wakeman Rd., London, N. W. 10. WIL. 1535.

TEACHERS

AMY FISHER—Speech training and "Reading Circle"; also lessons in English to foreigners. 12 Grenville Place London, S. W. 7.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
Students receive individual tuition and practical experience fitting them for good professional and business positions. Moderate fees. Positions found. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 20 Moorgate, London E. C. 2. MET. 3180.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

A SUPERLATIVE RESIDENCE
WIMBLEDON COMMON (near). Executors desire early sale of really lovely residence standing in large and beautiful gardens on a sheltered south slope with wide views, yet only 6 mins. walk from station (15 mins. London). Spacious, well appointed rooms, including 7 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, billiard room, good offices, etc.; garage for 2 cars; lovely terraced grounds with space for tennis; central heating; price freehold, £4750; offers invited. Sole agents, HAWES & CO., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

For Houses and Flats in Ealing Consult
LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.
Auctioneers, Surveyors and Estate Agents
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. EAling 2127
Rents Collected—Estates Managed

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm, Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

AGENDAS, Balance Sheets, Facsimile Letters, Programmes, MSS., Translations, etc., undertaken at moderate charges. The Charterhouse Typewriting Bureau 18-21 Charterhouse Square, London, E. C. 1. Clerkenwell 6672.

ENGLAND

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VERITY PRESS
LECTURE PRINTING
POSTERS HANDBILLS
CARDS STATIONERY
BISHOPSGATE 7473
205 HACKNEY ROAD, E.2

F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS
PHONES EUSTON 4745 ETC.
DRAYTON HOUSE GORDON STREET W.C.1.
(Facing Euston Station)

INSURANCE
Let
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
½ Gracechurch St., London
(by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford, E. 4
Silverthorn 2018/9

FURS
NEW MODELS
In Best Quality skins at moderate prices, always ready. Repairing and Remodeling Furs a specialty. Estimates and expert advice given.
Also TAILOR MADES in exclusive materials
FLORENCE CRITTEN
50 MADDOX ST., NEW BOND ST., W. 1.
Tel. Mayfair 2440
Telegrams "Critten, Wesdo, London"

Earley's COAL AND COKE
Make warm friends
135 WESTBOURNE PARK RD., W. 2.
Phone Bayswater 2288 (3 lines)

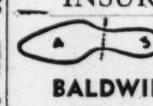
THURLEIGH COURT
Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common
Flats of latest design from £95 p. a. 3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom
Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.
Apply letting office in the building.

Diana Shoes for Ladies
STYLE · COMFORT
A. STINSON LTD.
Expert Shoe Service
178 Earls Court Road, London, SW5

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt attention
Motor delivery London and District daily
69 ABINGDON RD., KENSINGTON, W. 8
WESTERN 0921

Dilleys Dairies
HIGH-CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Special terms to Restaurants and Hotels
2 Old Queen Street
Whitehall 5535 WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1

E. T. NEEDHAM & CO.
LIMITED
85 London Wall, E. C. 2
For Every
INSURANCE



The diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort.
BALDWIN SMITH
241 Regent Street 103 Cheapside
K Shoe Specialist

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

Charles H. Baber
The Pioneer of the
"Heel to Ball"
Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service To Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St. W. 1 Nr. Queens Hall
CHARLES H. BABER LTD.

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE CITY 3930
RELIABLE GOODS - PERSONAL ATTENTION

GREGG & CO., Ltd.
RAZORS SCISSORS
KNIVES TOOLS
Made in Sheffield
27 Sloane Sq., S. W. 1., 1196 Sloane
247-249 Fulham Rd., S. W. 13
9808 Flaxman

James Rugg & Son, Ltd.
Builders—Decorators
Sanitary and Electrical Engineers
165 Earls Court Road, S. W. 5
Tel: Frobisher 1155 (2 lines)
FULL GARAGE SERVICE
Frobisher 1156

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington. London, W. 9

REMOVALS
If you want a trouble-free removal at moderate cost or absolutely safe storage go to a firm with nearly 90 years' experience.
BISHOP & SONS
Depositories Ltd.
10 & 12 Belgrave Rd., S. W. 1 Victoria 0532
Special service to Scotland

LONDON GARDENS
Flowers for All Occasions
118 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Ken. 7288
84 Brompton Road, S. W. 3 Ken. 7288
17 Church St., W. 8 Wes. 7785
1 Lenthal Place, S. W. 7 Ken. 7288
CABLES: LONDOGARDA

E. RICHOUX
58, Baker St., W. 1 Welbeck 3732
Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons Glaces, Wedding and Birthday Cakes, Ices, Dinner Sweets. Fancy Boxes for presents. Light Luncheons and Teas.

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP
HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES
Luncheons and Teas
167 George Street, Edgware Road, W. 1

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
57 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11

LONDON N. W.—Hampstead

Beautiful Fabrics for CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS

Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers, including many interesting new designs in a wide variety of attractive colourings.
BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

SUMMERY CLOTHES and SPORTSWEAR
For All the Family
at
BEARMANS
HIGH RD., LEYTONSTONE
Tel: Leytonstone 1131-6

Phone LEYtonstone 2947
PERMANENT WAVING
F. H. HOLNESS
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser
855a HIGH ROAD
Hours 9-7 (inc. Thurs.) Sat. 9-1

LONDON E.—Woodford

STREAMLINE Cleaners
SAME DAY SERVICE
25 WOODFORD PARADE, HIGH ROAD SOUTH WOODFORD Tel. WANstead 3322
and at 104 High Road, Loughton
(Opp. Crown Hotel) Tel. Loughton 133
We Collect and Deliver

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for
GROCERY *and* PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road, Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
24 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0059

ENGLAND

LONDON E.—Woodford (Continued)

Warner's Ltd. Tailors, Hosiers and School Outfitters
128 George Lane and 122 High Road
Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford Bromley, Kent, Upminster

LONDON, S. E. Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY
94 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
- Babylinen
- Corsets
- Hosiery
- Underwear

Agent for "Chilprufe"

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

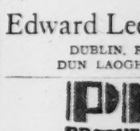
Rudman & Co., Ltd.
FISHMONGERS and POULTERERS
130 High Street, Putney, S. W. 15.
Branches at
81, High Street, Wandsworth.
94, Church Road, Barnes.
236, Upper Richmond Road, East Sheen.
283, Upper Richmond Road, Putney Park.
34, High Street, Roehampton.
12, The Ridgway, Wimbledon.
Telephone Putney 0592 Wimbledon 0068

NUTTING & SONS
High Class Grocery and Provisions
1 Medfield Street, S. W. 15
Phone PUTney 0361
Chocolates and Confectionery at 4 Medfield Street
ROEHAMPTON

Dixon's Garages
at
134, West Hill, Putney, S. W. 15, and 39/41 Wimbledon Park Rd., Southfields, S. W. 18
'Phone PUT: 0396-7
Are there to SERVICE your CAR
Try Them

LONDON S. W.—Streatham

R. W. SMALE
Builder and Decorator



13 Thrale Road
Streatham, S. W. 16

LONDON S. W.—Wimbledon

The oldest firm in Wimbledon with the highest reputation
South Down Farm Dairy Ltd.
(Estd. 1875)
50 Hill Road, Wimbledon. Tel. WIM. 0021 and 34 High Street, also 264 The Broadway
Pure milk delivered twice daily.

LONDON W.—Ealing

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of CERTIFIED Milk
11 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W.
Telephone ACORN 2814
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN RICHMOND

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
De Luxe Service and Household
2/3 Per Dozen Service

Ireland
DUBLIN
Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's
combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, RATHMINES
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

PIM BROTHERS LTD
FURNITURE to Be Proud of
Inspection of our Model Rooms and large stock cordially invited.
Agents for Vi-Spring and Staples Mattresses
Illustrated Catalogue free on request
Attractive Hire Purchase Terms if desired.
Furnishing Showrooms
GEORGE'S STREET
PHONE 92325

GORMAN BROS.
168 Upper Rathmines
Motor Repairs — Spare Parts
New Cars—All Types
Oil and Petrol
The Garage You Can Rely On

Switzer's MILLINERY
GLOVES and SHOES
possess that distinctiveness which at once appeals to the woman of refined taste.
SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

Pictures & Picture Framing
The Victor Waddington Galleries
28 South Anne Street... Dublin
PHONE 44563

MAISON PROST
LTD
HAIRDRESSERS AND PERFUMERS
24 St. Stephen's Green (Ladies and Gentlemen)
73 Grafton Street (Ladies Only)
106 Grafton Street (First Floor) (Gentlemen only)

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A certain flower came by its name in the following manner:

ABC XYBZDY, Y EYADFC ST *UCGDHS, IYJ TDKJA LKSNOBA AS *CNKSQC LR *YEXKCI *XYBZ, Y *JICXDJB LSAYEDJA, YEX IYJ EYUCX TSK BDU.

Use 'Em Again!

These come from a Philadelphia reader. The letters in the words shown in the left-hand column may be used as many times as necessary to form words, as defined. The number after the definition indicates the number of letters in the correct word: As an example, MISP (a river, 11) = Mississippi.

LOAD SPIN (a city, 12) =
PAIR TOE (suitable, 11) =
MIND COATS (lodgings, 15) =

Letter Juggling

Two different 7-letter words may be formed from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A C H I O R T

How Many Cats?

A room with 8 corners had a cat in each corner, 7 cats before each cat, and a cat on every cat's tail. How many cats were there?

Fun With Synonyms

Here, as usual, are 10 more words to be identified with their proper synonyms:

1	necessary	singsong	
2	unusual	fixed	
3	shifting	essential	1
4	quiescent	rustling	
5	monotonous	roily	
6	changeable	nightly	
7	muddy	hidden	
8	babbling	drifting	
9	enigmatic	novel	
10	nocturnal	variable	

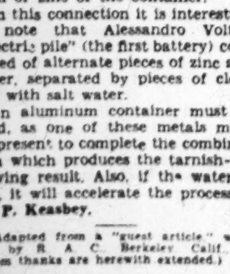
(Answers Appear on This Page)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Silverware Is Brightened in an Aluminum Pan Containing Warm Salt Water?

If you are a housewife, you may have been astonished to note that silverware will lose some of its tarnish if left awhile in an aluminum dishpan containing warm water.

The unwanted brown and black discoloration of silver is due mainly to the formation of a chemical com-



pound, silver sulphide, which has this color. The compound is insoluble in water and consequently will not wash off. When it is removed with some cheap silverware polishes, it is really "worn off"; and with it comes off an appreciable amount of untarnished silver.

This brown silver sulphide is formed from the sulphur contained in foods (eggs, for example) and in the atmosphere. This tarnish may be removed without injury to silverware and with little effort by placing the pieces in an aluminum pan containing hot water and salt. Little salt is required, a teaspoonful sufficing for a dishpanful of water; but the silver should be completely covered with water.

What happens is that the salt water, the silverware, and the aluminum (zinc would also work) container, form an electric battery, and in the course of the resulting chemical action, the silver sulphide or tarnish is reduced to shiny metallic silver, and the sulphur of the sulphide combines with the aluminum or zinc of the container.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Alessandro Volta's "electric pile" (the first battery) consisted of alternate pieces of zinc and silver, separated by pieces of cloth wet with salt water.

An aluminum container must be used, as one of these metals must be present to complete the combination which produces the tarnish-removing result. Also, if the water is hot, it will accelerate the process.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

(Adapted from a "guest article" written by R. A. C. Berkeley, Calif., to whom thanks are herewith extended.)

Heavy Traffic in Tunisia

Monitor Camera Club From Raymond Petitgirard, Sevres, France

Street Scene in Sidi Bou Said, Tunisia, North Africa

Secret of Success

A man who had become rich by his own exertions was asked by a friend the secret of his success.

"I have accumulated about half of my property by attending strictly to my own business," he replied, "and the other half by letting other people's alone."

Daily Anecdote

Forgiving and Forgetting

A little book in Sweden reveals in an interesting fashion the views of three celebrated men on the subject of forgiving and forgetting.

Guizot at the age of 80 wrote therein: "During my long life I have learned two wise lessons: One is, to forgive much; the other is, to forget nothing."

Beneath these words another noted Frenchman, Thiers, wrote: "I have found that a little forgetfulness does not injure the sincerity of the forgiveness."

And finally the German statesman Bismarck added this sentence: "During my life I have learned to forget much and to remember my own need of forgiveness."

Party Fun

Bango

Have each guest draw a five-inch square, dividing it into 25 smaller squares. Each guest, in turn, calls out a letter which must be written into one of the squares, until all squares are filled. Each person tries to arrange the letters so as to make the most words reading up or down. In some instances, it is impossible to form a word, but each letter called out must be used regardless. No erasures are permitted—foreign words, plurals, and two-letter words do not count.

The scoring is as follows: A 5-letter word counts 10; a 4-letter word, 5; and a 3-letter word, 2. The person scoring highest wins.—E. S. J., Collingswood, N. J.

Quotation for Today

GREAT things thro' greatest hazards are achiev'd,
And then they shine.
—BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER

In Lighter Vein

Hm-m!

Fish Dealer: "Lobsters, lady? Fine lobsters. See, they're all alive."

Bride: "Yes, of course. But are they fresh?"

And the Lefts

"One thing you must say about boxers is that they are ethical."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, they must always look out for the rights of others."

No Good

Little Berry was dressed in a bathing suit and taken into the water for the first time. Soon her voice was heard:

"Mother, is this thing supposed to be keeping me dry, 'cause it isn't a bit."—Windsor Star.

Mr. Webster

"What is a necessity?"

"A necessity is something you can go without in order to make a down payment on a luxury."

Aha!

"I've given up bridge and play only chess."

"Well, that takes brains."

"To play chess?"

"No, to give up bridge!"

Consider the Fly

Promoter: "There are two sides to every question."

Prospect: "Yes, and there are two sides to a sheet of fly paper—but it makes a lot of difference to the fly which side he investigates."

Incorriganible

The Water's Fine!

Monitor Camera Club from M. P. Rea, Clearwater, Fla.

Baby Lands a Big One

Style Note

A woman asked the Rev. J. Newton what was the best rule for feminine dress and behavior.

"Madame," said he, "so dress and so conduct yourself that those who have been in your company will not recollect what you had on."

Brevities

New Yorker: Note From the Orient: The 20 steam engines just purchased from the Baldwin Locomotive Works by the Chinese Ministry of Railroads are all of the Mikado type.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The New Deal victory in the Florida primaries is laughed off by the conservatives, but Southern Congressmen have become thoughtful. To a man seeking re-election, the Pepper triumph is not to be sneezed at.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Perfume makers are going to store $7,000 worth of nice odor in a monolith in Arizona so women of 2939 can get an idea how the U. S. smelt in 1939. To be fair, a tank of motor exhaust fumes should be put in, too.

Humorist: A schoolboy is writing his memoirs. We are looking forward to reading in due course some hitherto unpublished Quaint Sayings of Parents.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Looks like Archduke Otto might as well give up hope of getting work as an emperor, and learn another trade.

New York State Journal: Our idea of front page news worth issuing an extra about would be announcement of a decrease in taxes. There will be no extra, we add as an after-thought.

St. Louis Star-Times: If the present trend continues, it won't be long before there won't be anything you can do that there isn't a law against or a tax on.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Ragged School

Portsmouth, England.

In a cobbler's shop here, a little over a hundred years ago, sat John Pounds, mending a pair of shoes. From time to time he lifted a troubled face from his work and peered out into the dingy street. There played the neglected children of the poor. Could he do aught to redeem them from their miserable ways?

The next day he invited a few of the boys into his shop, read to them, and talked to them as he worked. Each day thereafter he endeavored to increase the size of his class by pleas, smiles, rewards, and other artful measures that appealed to their childish natures.

Thomas Guthrie, a Scottish clergyman and philanthropist, who was a convert of this redeeming work, thus describes one of the cobbler's modes of persuasion: "John Pounds was a man of tact. . . . He would be seen chasing a ragged boy along the quays, and compelling him to come to school not by the power of a policeman, but by the power of a hot potato. He knew the love an Irishman had for a potato; and John Pounds might be seen running, holding under the boy's nose a potato, like an Irishman, very hot, and with a coat as ragged as himself."

In the 20 years that followed, John Pounds taught 500 boys in his cobbler's shop, redeemed them to a useful, respectable society. Thus began the Ragged Schools, a system of private institutions of learning for poor boys. Without money, power, or prestige, John Pounds, poor and obscure, instituted one of the world's most useful and important movements for the improvement of the human race.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company

Bertil, Prince (bĕr'-til)—Third son of Crown Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden.

Dietrich, Marlene (mär-lā'-nĕ dē'-trĭk)—Screen actress.

d'Olver, Nicolau (nē'-kô-lā'-o͞o dôl-vär')—Governor of the Bank of Spain.

Domei (dō'-mā') — Official Japanese news agency.

Evian-les-Bains (ā'-vyän'-lā-băn') — French town, scene of the conference of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

Lapointe, Ernest (ĕr'-nĕst' lá'-pwănt') — Canadian Minister of Justice.

López, Dr. Alfonso (äl-fōn'-sō lō'-pās)—President of Colombia, whose term expires August 7, 1938.

Samoilovitch, Gen. Lucikoff (lo͞o-tsē-kôf' sä-mä-ē'-lô-vĭch) —Head of the Far Eastern Gaypayoo, Soviet Russia's secret political police.

Santos, Eduardo (ā-thwär'-thō sän'-tōs)—Former Foreign Minister of Colombia, who will be inaugurated on August 7 as the third Liberal President of Colombia.

Van Nuys, Frederick (văn nēs')—Senator (D) from Indiana.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bogotá (bō'-gō-tä') — Capital of Colombia.

Fukien (fo͞o'-kyn') — Chinese province on the China Sea.

Kuomintang (gwō'-min-täng') —Chinese Government Party.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ẽvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; o͞ut, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat͟ure, verd͟ure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

The Power of Gentleness

Obedience is yielded more readily to one who commands gently.—Seneca.

The Duty of Happiness

There is no duty we so much underrate as the duty of being happy.—R. L. Stevenson.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The dahlia, a native of Mexico, was first brought to Europe by Andrew Dahl, a Swedish botanist, and was named for him.

Use 'Em Again: Indianapolis, appropriate, accommodations

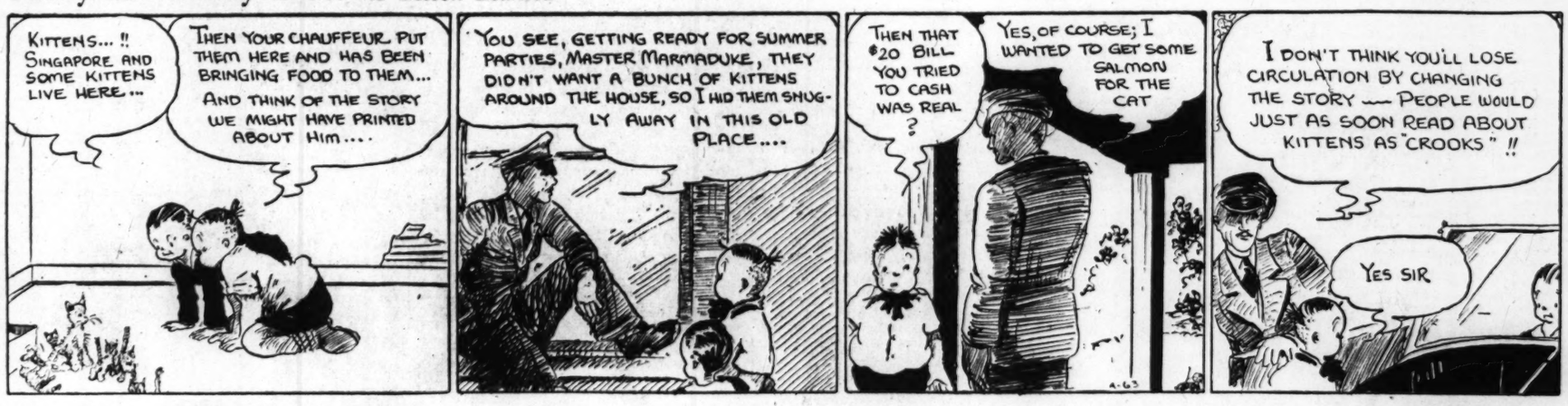
Letter Juggling: Haricot, chariot.

How Many Cats? 8 cats.

Fun With Synonyms: Necessary-essential; unusual-novel; shifting-drifting; quiescent-fixed; monotonous-singsong; changeable-variable; muddy-roily; babbling-rustling; enigmatic-hidden; nocturnal-nightly.

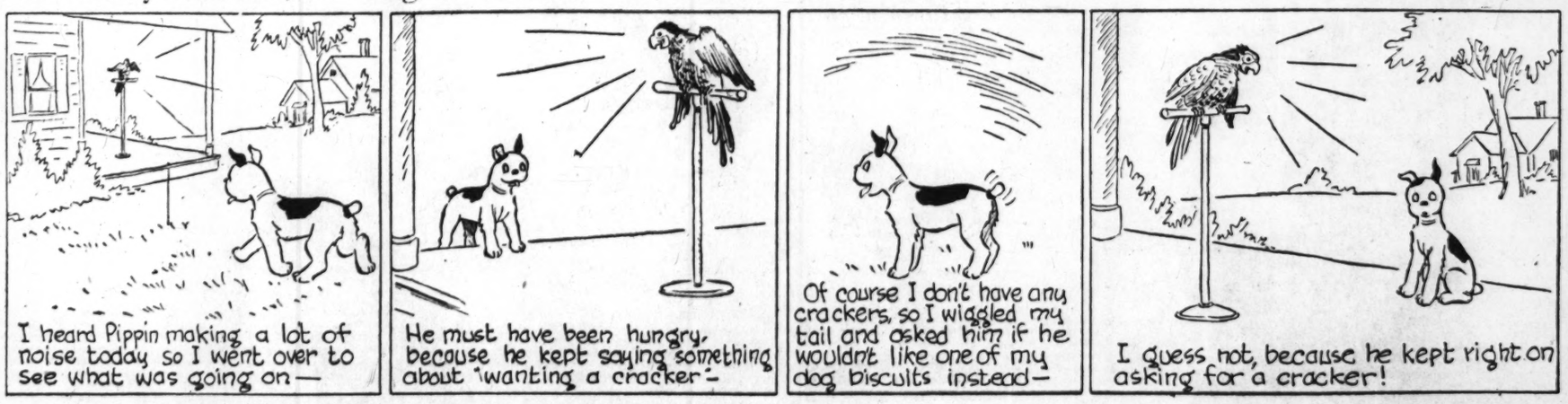
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Lesson Learned*

By Le Pelley


KITTENS... !! SINGAPORE AND SOME KITTENS LIVE HERE...
THEN YOUR CHAUFFEUR PUT THEM HERE AND HAS BEEN BRINGING FOOD TO THEM... AND THINK OF THE STORY WE MIGHT HAVE PRINTED ABOUT HIM....
YOU SEE, GETTING READY FOR SUMMER PARTIES, MASTER MARMADUKE, THEY DIDN'T WANT A BUNCH OF KITTENS AROUND THE HOUSE, SO I HID THEM SNUGLY AWAY IN THIS OLD PLACE....
THEN THAT $20 BILL YOU TRIED TO CASH WAS REAL ?
YES, OF COURSE; I WANTED TO GET SOME SALMON FOR THE CAT
I DON'T THINK YOU'LL LOSE CIRCULATION BY CHANGING THE STORY — PEOPLE WOULD JUST AS SOON READ ABOUT KITTENS AS "CROOKS" !!
YES SIR

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Crackers!*

By Carmack


I heard Pippin making a lot of noise today so I went over to see what was going on—
He must have been hungry, because he kept saying something about "wanting a cracker"—
Of course I don't have any crackers, so I wiggled my tail and asked him if he wouldn't like one of my dog biscuits instead—
I guess not, because he kept right on asking for a cracker!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Tiny Throws a Pig for a Loss*

By The Hagers

A PIG CRAWLED THROUGH THE SOUTH FIELD FENCE— AN ACT OF DISOBEDIENCE.
BUT TINY STARTED ON THE RUN, AND HURDLED LIKE A CHAMPION.
THE FENCE BEHIND, OFF LIKE A FLASH, HE RAN A FIFTY-TWO-YARD DASH.
"I NEVER LET A DUCK GO THROUGH THE LINE, HE QUACKED, AT DRAKEVILLE U!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Whither Weather?

OVER much of the United States skies that hint the sun is still on the job prevailed at the week's beginning for the first time since two great oceans of atmosphere decided on central North America as their battle ground. Normally the oceans of warm wet tropical air push the cold polar front well north of 60° latitude in summer, forcing it to take to the stratosphere if it would come south. This year, however, the tropical ocean contains more moisture than usual and the polar air masses are stronger.

Why? Those who study the sun assert small changes in the amount of radiation sent earthward mean big changes in weather conditions. The activity of the sun is their basis for long range predictions. Hence when sunspots, solar storms, are at their height, and auroral displays are unusually strong as they were last fall and winter, long range forecasters feel rather certain that the difficulties experienced by electrical communications systems will be followed in coming months by cooler, wetter weather, if summer is coming.

During sunspot activity the sun is sending forth a little more energy than usual, the air over the equator is heated more readily, the pressure drops, and with higher pressure at the poles the colder winds move farther south than normal. Meanwhile, the warmer air masses have gathered more moisture than ordinarily, and in their super-saturated condition they shed their burden like a steep roof sheds water, wherever the meeting with cooler, drier air masses takes place.

Weather changes are not purely accidental. They arise from very definite causes, only a few of which are at present known. The Weather Bureau does not yet credit long-range forecasting, and study of weather conditions over the ocean is inadequate. However, forecasting today compared with ten years ago is as much improved as are airliners and automobiles over those earliest of models. The weather man is right six out of seven times. Some day the weather will be as predictable as an eclipse. That time is still distant, but progress is distinctly notable.

Movies and the State

RECENTLY the heads of three nations —the United States, Holland, and Britain—have been approached for assistance in the making of films. Only one of these replied unfavorably. In view of past experiences, it is surprising—and perhaps important—that the other two were Britain and Holland.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland herself read through and authorized the script of a film dealing with the forty years of her reign, suggesting the inclusion of a reference to her husband, the Prince Consort, and her favorite photograph of Princess Juliana, taken at the age of three. Furthermore, King George VI has given special permission for several scenes of Mr. Herbert Wilcox's new picture about Queen Victoria, "Sixty Years a Queen," to be taken at Balmoral and in Buckingham Palace. President Roosevelt, on the other hand, as is quite natural, has declined to allow news reels of himself addressing a joint session of Congress to appear in Mr. Samuel Goldwyn's "The Lady and the Cowboy."

Generally speaking, the film industry in the United States is recognized to be of such importance that it can rely on an immense amount of official help. It is popularly believed in Europe that the whole United States Navy would turn out to assist in the making of a film about Annapolis. But in Europe films have rarely been treated by official authorities as of much importance. That is why these recent developments merit attention. They indicate that the status of European films is rising. People are beginning to take them seriously. Perhaps the movies are the one sphere of activity to which the saying that there is no royal road to success does not apply.

Another Survives the Purge

DEMOCRATS of Colorado, in their state convention, have practically assured that Senator Alva B. Adams will be their nominee for re-election to the United States Senate. They have done this by giving him such a majority that his "100 per cent New Deal" opponent will not get on the ballot in the primary. This, notwithstanding that Mr. Adams voted against the Supreme Court packing plan and was ignored by President Roosevelt on the latter's recent trip through Colorado. This rather gives an edge to the senators who have survived the storm of Administration displeasure as compared with those who have succeeded with its blessing. After all, it appears that a state that has an able senator is generally willing to keep him in the Senate and let him exercise an independent judgment when he believes occasion calls for it.

Texas Loves Mountain Music

ELECTION returns from the banks of the Brazos indicate that Wilbert Lee O'Daniel, radio singing flour salesman, has sold a bill of goods. Backing a baker's dozen routine political candidates off the boards with a hill-billy band and his attractive musical family, the genial Mr. O'Daniel has apparently won without a run-off the Democratic nomination which is practically equivalent to election for Governor of the State.

It seems to go to show that after all there isn't a great deal of difference between salesmanship and politics. Without having previously taken enough interest in statecraft to pay the poll tax that would make him a voter, Mr. O'Daniel swings the microphone from selling flour to "selling" himself. Perhaps Texans, as the citizens of many another state, are just a bit fed up with the batter ladled out by old-line politicians. Or perhaps the radio-era equivalent of bread and circuses is pension promises and good ol' mountain music. At any rate, the eyes of Texas and a few other localities are on Mr. O'Daniel to see what his mill will deliver.

Men Are Not Machines

THE worst of the seven deadly sins has been accounted pride. Norman Leys, writing in the English magazine, Time and Tide, reminds us of this, and argues that pride, more than greed, is at the back of the world unrest today. Wherever we find men on horseback in command, with unthinking helots to obey, there, he says, we find a quietude; but a quietude that is based on a foundation which must some day collapse.

There is a thoughtfulness, an inclination to cling to the ethics of government, so often lost sight of in these times, which compels attention to Mr. Leys' analysis. No longer is greed the main motive; the world has reached, he thinks, the ultimate of the sin of Lucifer—a sin which is of course always with us, but which claims, now, more universal ascendancy. We have, perhaps, with our inventions, our airplanes, our mass-production devices, our anticipation of the material wants of millions, lessened greed. There still remains the desire to dominate, to oppress, to drive one's fellow-men.

We have become accustomed to having machines do exactly what we want and we rebel if men are less obedient than our automobiles, our airplanes, and finally our war-machines. We are not only using machines, we are thinking in terms of machines. They have said, and possibly with truth, that Napoleon failed because he thought of his armies in terms of chessmen; he forgot the human equation.

The history of human events has assured us over and over again that Lucifer and all his angels will fall; though they may have "built high towers in heaven," these will not avail. Men are not machines, and when the time is ripe they will revolt at being so treated. It will be well if those, who have eyes to see the end of oppression, keep, through this time of the twilight when multitudes are in the valley of decision, their ethical ideals clear and untarnished.

"Of No Practical Value"?

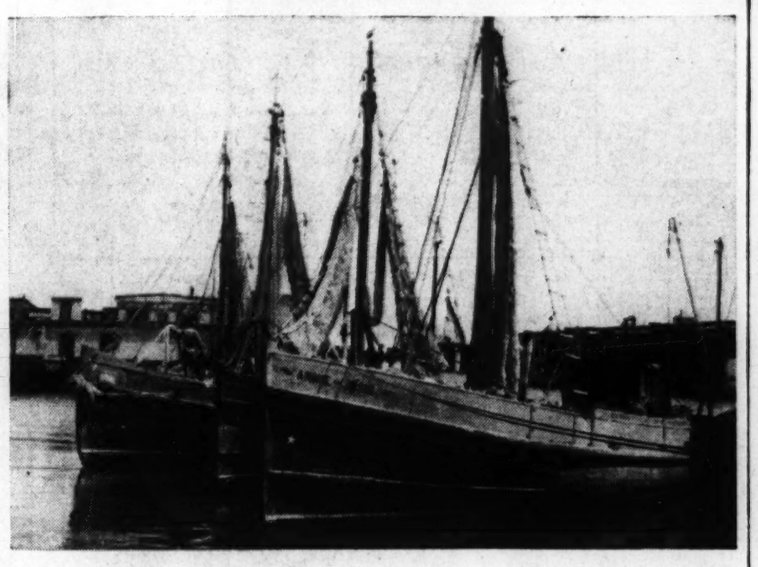
MORE than three centuries ago an obscure Italian shoemaker with a flare for alchemy made what was called "false phosphorus," now known to have been a sulphide of barium, with the unique property of acting like a transformer to change invisible light radiation into visible. Today this same fundamental fluorescence emerges from the laboratory shelf to enter homes, factories and public gathering places as an aid to more efficient production of light—the nearest approach of research to duplicating the secret of the glowworm, cold light.

All the pastel tints of the rainbow as well as the nearest approach yet to ordinary daylight, are reportedly gained by highly excited electrons imprisoned within tubular glass bulbs, bombarding chemical powders which serve as energy transformers.

All of which should serve to endow us with more patience toward the plodding natural scientist whose rambli. g thoughts include investigations into all kinds of phenomena from the speeding infinitesimal atom particle to the pinwheel rotations of tremendous galaxies in the cosmic beyond. If the professor or researcher appears all tangled up in some theory or observation that seems of only technical interest — remember — it took centuries before electrical effects first observed in thunder clouds, then in lodestones and Leyden jars, were finally put to practical use.

Nearly a century passed between Biot's first observations of radio impulses and Marconi's work. Heron, the Greek mathematician, made the first steam turbine more than 1,900 years ago, but it wasn't until comparatively recent days that the turbine became a practical tool for mankind. The same story could be told for hundreds of other experiments, at one time or another thought to be "of no practical value."

Fishing Boats, T Wharf



House by the World's Highway

OUR home lies by the sea, on a highway of the world. It is a home built on piers on the waterfront of Boston. About fifty of us live on T Wharf in apartments that once were sail lofts, fish stores and ships' chandleries. From our windows by the harborside we watch ships from many lands pass by.

In the dawn we awaken to muffled, double bass whistles of tramp ships from everywhere and tankers from the Gulf. They creep up the harbor through curtains of morning fog to the wharves of Mystic River and Chelsea Creek. At this early hour the streets of Boston are silent and empty; but the harbor is restless from the back wash of churning propellers. One after another, from perhaps three o'clock on, Italian fishing boats put out for the banks. As we lie in our bunks we hear the putt-putt of lobster boats on their way to the traps. And when the breakfast bell rings loudly from a tug boat that ties up at the end of T Wharf we know it is time to turn out.

Our waterfront scene is constantly shifting. On the wharf beneath our windows fisherfolk are mending nets, painting decks, hatchways, and dories, tuning up motors. We see ships steam up the harbor from almost every sea and almost any port. Liners arrive from Liverpool; freighters from Singapore; banana boats from Spanish Honduras. Ships come from the Persian Gulf, from the Adriatic, the Baltic and the Caribbean. They come from South Africa, from Sumatra, from The Netherlands, from Peru.

* * *

T Wharf is an old Boston landmark dating back almost to the time when the harbor waves slapped the quay-sides of what is now Dock Square. Originally T Wharf crossed the end of Long Wharf, whence comes its name. As the years passed and trade flourished the cross of the T stretched far out into the harbor and T Wharf became a wharf in its own right.

A hundred years or so ago clipper ships and packets put out from T Wharf for foreign ports. But as ships became larger they required bigger wharves and deeper slips. A transition took place and T Wharf became Boston's Fish Pier. For succeeding generations fishermen from Nova Scotia to Cape Cod marketed their catches here.

In time the fishing industry, too, outgrew the wharf. The Commonwealth built a great concrete fish pier in South Boston. Now our wharf has become a port of hail for small Italian fishing boats and a haven for landsmen who love the sea. The Italians use T Wharf as a base; they stock up on supplies from Charlie Marino's store, and gather in his back shop to discuss the state of the nation and the weather. The Ross Tow Boat Company still maintains its headquarters on the tip of the wharf. On upper floors, once storerooms, sail lofts, ice houses and what not, is where our colony of seaside city dwellers have their homes.

* * *

Each day as the fishermen tie up to work on their boats and nets, and as the men on the tug boats sail off to a busy day, we wharf dwellers move back deep into the city to our places of business. We are chemists, photographers, teachers, boatbuilders, brokers, artists, newspapermen, and secretaries. At day's end we trek back again to the sea and in the cool evenings of spring and fall and in the hot nights of summer we sit on the cap logs and watch freighters slip down stream, bound seaward, and we dream and talk of many things.

Friends come to sit in our windows and watch; travelers come to its restaurants to feast on shore dinners; and tourists come from everywhere to see and photograph and paint the picturesque boats. T Wharf has taken its place among Boston's historic sights: Faneuil Hall, the Old State House, the Customs House, perhaps even Louisburg Square on Beacon Hill. T Wharf is the only place we know where one can live in a great city and tie his sail boat to his bed post.

R. J. S.

Beware of Inventors

Big Little Moments

MARK TWAIN, the beloved Samuel Langhorne Clemens of Hannibal, Mo., who grew up to be the greatest literary lion of his time, lost more than one hard-earned fortune by investing it in hairbrained schemes described to him in glittering terms by their inventors. Once, for instance, he sank a large sum of money, which he could ill afford, in a perpetual motion machine which, shortly after the deal had been consummated, came to a shuddering stop.

One afternoon, while sitting on his veranda, Mark Twain observed a tall, spare man, slightly stooped, with kindly blue eyes and an eager face, making his way up the path with a strange contraption under his arm.

Yes, it was an invention. The man explained it to the humorist, who listened politely but explained when the man had finished that he had been burned too many times.

"But," cried the man, "I'm not asking you to invest a fortune. You can have as large a share as you want for five hundred dollars."

Mark Twain shook his head. The invention didn't make sense. The tall, stooped figure shouldered his contraption and started away.

"What did you say your name was?" the author called after him.

"Bell," replied the inventor a little sadly, "Alexander Graham Bell."

VANSANT CORYELL

The Wide Horizon

A Model T Price Philosophy for Steel?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

THERE came to this desk, as to other Washington correspondents some two months ago, a nicely bound leaflet from the American Iron & Steel Institute in which leaders explained gently but firmly why steel prices could not possibly be cut.

Since then, as everybody knows, prices have been cut. The United States Steel Corporation cut them from 7 to 17 per cent just a month ago yesterday. What has happened since then is one of the most fascinating economic experiments in a big industry since an unknown young fellow in Detroit named Ford decided that if you lower prices you sell more goods.

There were three addresses bound in that Steel Institute leaflet, and they were all delivered May 26 at the 47th annual meeting in New York. One was by Vice Chairman W. A. Irvin of the United States Steel Corporation. Perhaps Mr. Irvin had an inkling of what was coming, for he left the matter of prices to the other two.

Ernest T. Weir, head of the National Steel Corporation, made a vigorous counter-attack against steel's price critics, complaining that the industry had always, somehow, "been a chosen target for the radical, the social reformer and the politicians."

The other speaker was Tom M. Girdler, head of Republic Steel and president of the Institute, who declared flatly that prices couldn't be cut. It was out of the question.

"If steel prices have not declined in recent months," he said, "it is simply because each producer knows his prices cannot come down in the face of present costs." How could steel prices be said to be "high," he demanded, when the steel companies were not making any money on what they were asking? Production was falling off. "To avoid bankruptcy," he declared, "it is absolutely necessary for steel companies to reduce output when demand declines."

Well, that was May 26. A month later came the cut. What has befallen the industry?

* * *

On June 24, the day of the cut, shares of U. S. Steel common stock closed at 52½; at last week's close it was over 60. National Steel (Weir) stood at 57½; last week's close was above 59. Republic Steel (Girdler) stood at 17⅜ and last week closed at better than 20. While the price cut may not have produced the spurt in U. S. Steel, at least it doesn't seem to have stood in its way.

A better test of the state of steel, however, is volume of production. Last week's was equal to the highest in the year, in fact, it jumped from a low of 21 per cent to the highest rate in a fortnight. The rate is still not very high—it is 36.4 per cent, but that is better than 21. Here again, it is quite possible that the price cuts may not have caused the rally, but at least they did not prevent it.

Back long, long ago when the motor car was young, there were manufacturers in Detroit who explained very convincingly that a couple of thousand dollars was not too high for a car. How could the price be called "high," they asked, when they were losing money on them? Then along came Mr. Ford with the Model T, and the Model T philosophy of low prices and high volume, and revolutionized the industry. The Brookings Institution has recently elaborated this same Model T philosophy of low prices into a remedy for much that ails capitalism.

But the steel industry still argues that its prices are not high, and points to the red on the balance sheet. The industry explains it is an exception to the rule that lower prices increase volume; in its case it argues, demand fluctuates with general business conditions, not prices.

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The lowered prices now offer a test to determine whether reduced prices will bring increased business.

Steel, above almost all other industries, would make large profits if it could only get continuous operation. A new strip mill costs $10,000,000, and is dreadfully expensive to keep idle. Steel prices set at a level to yield a profit when plants are running at about 50 per cent capacity yield great profits when plants run at 80 per cent.

The steel leaders are sincerely convinced of their rigid price philosophy. It is this philosophy which kept the price of rails at exactly $28 a ton from 1906 to 1915; and that stabilized them again, after the war boom, at $43, from 1923 to 1931. The present price is about $42.50. That is half a dollar below what it was in the peak year of 1929.

Anyone interested in the primary problem of "what's wrong with Capitalism" must study this matter. If the steel leaders are really right and volume doesn't respond to prices, then it seems as though it were up to the O'Mahoney monopoly committee, or someone, to find an alternative to this frozen cogwheel in industry.

On the other hand—if the steel leaders are wrong—then one evidence of it may come from developments in the great steel price experiment which is even now going on.

Swing Music—Readers' Comments For and Against

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Swing Hath Its Charms

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been a legitimate musician all my life with an opportunity to play popular music occasionally. I feel that the first of your series was a little misleading to the lay mind in that it gave the impression that the only thing there is to swing music is the improvising that is done when one of the players "takes off" or "goes the town" on a chorus. This is an important aspect of swing music, for it demands that the player be able to feel the key and chord progressions and make his playing conform to the underlying harmony while using original and novel "licks" in playing around the melody. How many legitimate musicians can stand up in public and do this even in the simplest manner? Improvising is a phase of music study which is almost entirely ignored by the legitimate musician, whereas it should receive as much attention as sight reading or ensemble playing.

But there is another aspect of swing music that should be touched upon. That is the ability of the players to play the intricate syncopated rhythms as they are written in the modern style of the best dance bands. Have you any idea how the same composition would sound if played by a band of legitimate musicians? The result would be considerably different. I feel that here is the answer to the popularity of swing music, even more so than the improvising that is done by the swing musicians.

Why is the playing of a dance tune by a modern dance band so different from the playing of the same tune by a band of legitimate musicians? As a result of making a study of it myself for the past two years, playing in a swing band, playing the music in private for some of the members of the band, having them point out my shortcomings, and giving me their conception of the phrasing, I have come to the conclusion that the modern sense of rhythm is not only a departure from the orthodox sense of rhythm, but that it has brought a new and intricate development of rhythm into being that the older musician does not understand and if he is not open to new ideas he will not like it. I am not aware that our classical composers have brought forth anything really new in the way of rhythm. This new sense of rhythm is holding the public and will continue to hold them because it is a distinct and valuable contribution to our musical life in spite of the banality of the melodic and harmonic content of some of the music. When a "swing" musician looks at a phrase of swing music, he thinks of it in an entirely different way than the legitimate musician does. That is because the new sense of rhythm cannot be properly expressed with our present system of musical notation.

If our great composers would be willing to play with a swing band until they understood—let me say the modern rhythmic idiom—it would be possible to have really good swing music. There is no question in my mind but that there has been considerable progress in the worth of popular music since the beginning of jazz, and I think it is only a question of time when really good swing music is produced. I am reminded that the first music known to man was rhythm and that next came melody and then harmony. I feel that this new development of music began with rhythm and that it will progress through melody and harmony.

WALTER PUGH

Reading, Pa.

"More or Less Devil"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of the bravest pioneers for the cause of music in America was Theodore Thomas, founder and conductor of a great orchestra now known as the Chicago Symphony. The popular music of his day consisted of comparatively naïve marches, two-steps and waltzes; yet, realizing their banal influence, he once wrote: "Light music, popular so-called, is the sensual side of the art and has more or less devil in it." Had he been obliged to listen to one swing program, I am sure he would have omitted the qualifying phrase, "more or less!"

The advocates of swing claim much for its feature of improvisation, assuming that this is going to do great things for American music. I have known a number of young people who have possessed this precious gift for improvising. But when it is used in the careless, unmusical and silly manner of "swing," it becomes a talent squandered, not improved, for such use seems to lead to a laziness that deprives the budding performer of all ability or ambition to become a real musician or apply his divinely bestowed talent to serious musical uses. I believe a vast amount of real musical talent is being wasted in this way.

The cause of American music will never be advanced by sensual influences nor by mental laziness.

Boston, Mass. JESSIE DODD

"We Like Sweet Music"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Guy Lombardo's article on swing music in the Monitor says: "We like sweet music, because sweet music appeals to all the fine things of life—happiness, harmony, romance. The pure sound of music that soothes the heart." We like music that appeals to the intelligence, too.

Music to me is a language of ideals, emotions, passions. Have listened to an opera when the theme of envy, jealousy, hate, remorse have been expressed, and have felt depressed and hostile, resentful, disturbed. It is said that sound is a more emotional stimulus than some of the other sense impressions. Music is praised for its soothing or stimulating effects.

We shall listen to Guy Lombardo's orchestra over radio with greater interest since reading his article on swing music in the Monitor, and admire him for his courage in standing for an ideal.

(MISS) NELL WOLLASTON

Dayton, Ohio

Ice Cream Sodas and Swing Music

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The series of articles in the Monitor on swing music are timely and interesting.

Ice cream sodas are sometimes zestful and refreshing and they have their place. However, one would soon tire of even these gastronomical delights as a regular, steady diet. So it is with swing music. While it is amusing, even occasionally delightful, it is but froth, blown about by the wind, lacking in substance and in universal appeal. I believe the "sweet music" as presented by Guy Lombardo, Hal Kemp, and Wayne King has much more beauty and harmony. "Sweet music" will be played, sung, danced to, and enjoyed long after swing is forgotten.

MILTON A. RICHARDS

Valley Stream, N. Y.

A Protest

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In regard to swing music, I am a lover of good music and protest strongly against jazz, and swing music, also blues in singing.

EMMA M. WHITTIER

Lowell, Mass.

"Trash"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a lover of music but I would not dare to put in words what I think of swing trash.

(MRS.) J. S.

Brooklyn, N. Y.